





## Princess opens antiques fair

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

The Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, the most important event of the year for the British trade, was opened yesterday by Princess Alexandra.

This year 87 leading dealers have set up stands in the ballroom and gallery of the hotel in Park Lane, London.

American voices predominated as potential buyers inspected the items on sale, mainly bearing substantial price tags.

Asprey had a Chinese automaton clock, probably made for the Imperial Palace, priced at £200,000.

Armstrong offered two caricatures by Leonardo da Vinci bought at the Chatsworth sale at Christie's last summer. The pair are now priced at £400,000. At last year's sale they cost £198,000. Sale room, page 12

## Customs cocaine squad set up

A new squad of Customs officers is being set up to cope specifically with the wave of cocaine which is expected from the United States, it was disclosed to the Commons Home Affairs Select Committee last night.

In another move to combat hard drugs Customs chiefs plan to send more undercover officers abroad to strengthen their intelligence-gathering network. One officer is already stationed in Karachi.

## Tower blocks safety survey

A structural survey is to be carried out on seven empty flats on the West Kentish Town estate in Camden, north London midway through a two-year 7.5 million refurbishment, because of tenants' fears over safety.

The estate, containing 381 flats in nine low-rise blocks and two tower blocks was built in 1963 in the Reema concrete panel method, a system being investigated by the Government's Building Research Establishment.

## GLC to save listed cinema

The Greater London Council is to buy one of London's oldest cinemas for £325,000, to save it from redevelopment. The Phoenix, in Finchley High Road, opened in 1910 and is still run as an independent cinema.

The owners have been making a loss and wanted to redevelop the listed building. The council is to hand over the running to a trust.

## Labour move on teachers' pay

Initiatives to try to solve the three-month teachers' pay dispute were launched yesterday by Labour politicians who hope for another meeting of the Burnham pay negotiating committee soon.

Labour leaders of the metropolitan authorities agreed to seek another meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, and to investigate the possibility of a settlement stretching over a period longer than one year.

## Dismissal for leaks to MPs

Mr Geoffrey Dennis, a probationary clerical officer in the Overseas Development Administration who leaked documents to MPs on Britain's policy towards Nicaragua, has been dismissed. The Government disclosed yesterday.

On Tuesday Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General said that Mr Dennis would not be prosecuted.

## £15m cover for York Minster

The insurance cover for York Minster has been increased from £5 million to £15 million after the fire in the south transept last July. The repair bill is now put at £5 million.

Colonel Pendrick Johnson, the Minster bursar said the insurance for the fabric of the building had been increased because of the cost of replacing the transept roof.

## No more cash

Employers of 250,000 health service ancillary workers made no improvement yesterday in their pay offer of £3.35 on basic rates, varying between £68.98 and £92.20, an average of about 4.5 per cent.

## Trial in camera

The trial of seven British servicemen accused of spying while based in Cyprus continued in camera at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. They face a total of 28 charges of communicating information useful to an enemy.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia, £6.50; Belgium, £6.50; Canada, £6.50; Denmark, £6.50; France, £6.50; Germany, £6.50; Greece, £6.50; Hong Kong, £6.50; India, £6.50; Italy, £6.50; Japan, £6.50; Korea, £6.50; Malaysia, £6.50; New Zealand, £6.50; Norway, £6.50; Portugal, £6.50; Singapore, £6.50; South Africa, £6.50; Spain, £6.50; Sweden, £6.50; Switzerland, £6.50; Taiwan, £6.50; Thailand, £6.50; USA, £6.50; West Germany, £6.50.

# Vickers and Cammell to be merged before privatization

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering at Barrow-in-Furness, Britain's largest warship yard, is to be amalgamated with Cammell Laird Shipbuilders at Birkenhead near by, and both privatized as a package this year.

State-owned British Shipbuilders, announcing the merger yesterday, said that with Cammell as a subsidiary, Vickers would be able to bid for almost all Ministry of Defence work. The two companies would, however, retain their identities.

The merger is the latest move by BS to put on the market attractive lots for sale to the private sector. Cammell Laird

has been regarded as one of the most difficult to sell on its own and last summer a strike brought the yard to the brink of closure.

The other composite yard of Swan Hunter on the Tyne could also present problems, although Northern Engineering Industries (NEI), Tyneside's biggest employer, was said yesterday to be among potential bidders. NEI declined to comment.

The Vickers/Cammell link will produce significant benefits for both companies, BS said. Vickers is Britain's only producer of nuclear submarines, while Cammell has recently built surface warships including HMS Edinburgh, a Type 42 destroyer.

Vickers, which will make submarines for the Trident programme, employs 12,400 and in 1983-84 made a trading profit of £21.2m from a turnover of £226.8m. Cammell had a warship turnover of £25 million and made total trading profits of £3.2m. It employs 1,700.

Privatization of the warship yards has so far resulted in the sale of Yarrow on Clydeside to GEC for £34 million, and Brooke Marine of Lowestoft, which makes small surface ships, to its own management. The deadline for initial bids to be lodged for Swan Hunter is June 21 and an offer document for Vesper at Southampton is expected soon.

## £100m 'saved' on MoD order

By Rodney Cowton  
Defence Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday announced orders for more than 1,000 armoured infantry combat vehicles at an overall cost of £725m. He said that because of increased competition stimulated by his department the cost was more than £100m below previous estimates.

Opening a two-day debate on defence in the House of Commons Mr Heseltine said he had ordered 1,048 MCV-80 infantry combat vehicles from GKN Sankey. The order in-

cludes an earlier batch of 270 vehicles.

It is believed that the value of the order to GKN Sankey is about £500m, though Mr Heseltine put total programme costs at £725m.

Mr Heseltine let it be known about 18 months ago that GKN Sankey, which had developed the vehicle and had received the first batch of production orders, would only receive the remaining order for nearly 800 vehicles if it could win the contract in open competition.

To gain the order they have had to beat off competition from Alvis, part of United

Scientific Holdings, the company chaired until recently by Mr Peter Levene, the controversial new chief of Defence Procurement.

Mr Heseltine yesterday underlined the Government's determination to carry through the Trident missile programme. At an average cost of £500m annually over 20 years, Trident represented only one sixth of the extra £3,000m that Britain was now spending on defence under the present administration, he told the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association.

Parliament, page 4  
Carlington call, page 5

## Edinburgh votes for £17m budget excess

By Ronald Faux

Edinburgh District Council yesterday voted to defy the Government and press ahead with an illegal budget that is more than £17 million in excess of the Scottish Office's guidelines.

Conservative, SDP Alliance and Scottish National Party councillors joined forces to oppose the ruling Labour group at the meeting in Edinburgh City Chambers but the vote was 34-27 in favour of Labour.

Yesterday a default order was served on the council by the Scottish Office demanding that rates should be reduced by a further 1.8 pence in the pound. A statement from the Scottish Office said that if this was added to the 5.2 pence reduction already proposed by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, the average saving for individual domestic ratepayers would be more than £2.

Edinburgh is expected to lose £7 million in rate support grants because of its defiance.

Lambeth move

Conservatives on Lambeth council, south London have asked for a council meeting to protect themselves from the penalties being aimed at the

Labour majority for failing to fix a rate. Miss Mary Leigh, leader of the Conservative group, said that Mr John George, chief executive, had advised members to requisition a meeting. (Our Local Government Correspondent writes).

Councillors may risk penalties if district auditors consider that they have not done everything necessary to secure the fixing of rates. Conservative efforts to fix a rate have been defeated at five Lambeth meetings.

Even if Lambeth councillors fix rates soon, they will be too late to escape an attempt by Mr Brian Skinner, district auditor, to impose penalties. Councillors can be barred from office for five years if they are found collectively to have incurred losses of more than £2,000.

The Greater London Labour Party has opened a fund to help to meet the £250,000 surcharge which may be claimed from the 32 Lambeth Labour councillors.

Merit pay proposed

Local authorities are considering the introduction of merit pay for town hall staff in an effort to eradicate perceived inefficiencies. (Our Labour Reporter writes).

## Two face computer charge

Two men were charged yesterday with deceiving a computer. Robert Schifreen, aged 21, a technical author and Stephen Gold, aged 29, an accountant, are accused of using forged computer discs to induce the Prestel telex system to accept them as genuine.

They are the first people to be charged under the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act, 1981, with deceiving a non-human entity.

Mr Schifreen, of Edgewarebury Gardens, Edgeware north-west London, faces seven charges of trying to gain entry to the Prestel Keats, Kipling and Galsworthy computers. Mr Gold, of Watt Lane, Sheffield, faces six similar charges.

They are accused of "making a false instrument, namely a device on which information is stored by electronic means, with the intent of using it to induce the Prestel computer to accept it as genuine..."

The offences are alleged to have taken place between October 1984 and February this year. The two men were remanded on unconditional bail until July 4 by magistrates at Bow Street, London.

## Roman Catholics to be allowed wine at Mass

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Vatican has given permission for consecrated wine as well as bread to be offered to congregations during Mass in England and Wales, bringing Roman Catholics into line with the Church of England and the free churches.

Priests, who are to be asked to explain the change, are faced with having to admit that Protestants such as Luther, who made the issue part of his quarrel with Rome, were right after all.

Roman Catholic bishops in England and Wales will have to authorize the change before it takes place in their dioceses. More than two-thirds of the bishops voted in favour of asking Rome for permission to

adopt it, but a few may not authorize it immediately, or insist on restrictive conditions.

Luther insisted that as Christ had distributed both bread and wine to his disciples at the Last Supper, the church was wrong to withhold the wine from the laity, confining it to the priest. The Roman Catholic Church reacted by emphasizing that "Christ was truly received under either kind", so that the reception of wine was unnecessary.

Since before the Reformation, therefore, Roman Catholic priests have given Holy Communion only in the form of bread. The Second Vatican Council in 1963 said there was no objection to communion under both kinds, but restricted it to special occasions.

A Roman Catholic liturgical expert, Father Edward Matthews, who is secretary of the Bishops' liturgical committee, said it was now recognized that communion with both bread and wine was "symbolically richer". Individuals would be free to receive only one kind when both were available, however, as the church had not abandoned its position that either kind was sufficient.

The authorization states that permission should not be given unless communion can be received "in an orderly and reverent way".

Father Matthews said there had been cases of alcoholics drinking the entire contents of the chalice when communion under both kinds had been available on special occasions. There was also some anxiety



Tamir Fulton and Jason Durr modelling hand-knitted clothes from fashion colleges as part of the Courtelle Awards Collection (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

## Immigration lowest since 1962

By Pat Healy

Immigration from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan fell last year for the eighth successive year, to the lowest total since control of Commonwealth immigration began in 1962.

The figures, released yesterday by the Home Office, show a continuing decline of black immigration and a marginal increase of white people coming to Britain.

In 1984, 51,000 people were accepted for settlement, of whom slightly under half came from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan. The overall total showed a drop of about 2,500 in 1983, but immigration from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan showed a bigger fall of 2,750 to bring the total accepted to 24,800.

More than half the people accepted for settlement were wives and children of British citizens or men settled in Britain. But at the end of 1984, 19,400 people were waiting in the Indian sub-continent for decisions on applications to settle in Britain, an increase of 1,600.

Action against people regarded as illegal immigrants increased last year, with 630 people being returned to their countries voluntarily, an increase of 80. In addition, 920 deportation orders were enforced.

Control of Immigration: Statistics. United Kingdom, 1984 Cmd 9544 (Stationery Office), £6.75.

## Labour to seek pacts with big companies

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A future Labour government would insist on agreeing development plans with the country's largest companies, with threat of penalties on recalcitrant businesses, according to proposals now being settled.

A programme of reform to boost economic growth has been agreed by key committees of the TUC and the Labour Party. After ratification at the end of the month by the TUC general council and party's national executive, it will go to Labour's annual conference in the autumn before becoming part of the election manifesto.

The thrust of proposals is that future industrial planning should be based on agreement and consultation rather than imposed, which is a charge levelled against the Government in the committee's document.

A wide range of leading companies would have to submit their development plans for negotiation, which would draw in government and trade unions as well as managements. Failure to agree development plans would put at risk government assistance to the company.

The document does not list either by name or numbers the companies that would be affected but traditionally Labour left-wingers have harboured desires to influence the country's 200 largest companies.

The return to the principle of planning agreements in industry to generate growth was last tried

## Welsh pits may lose full-time president

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

South Wales miners, who are being urged to regroup to fight threatened pit closures, are soon to learn that Mr Emlyn Williams, the man who led them through the 12-month strike, would be their last full-time president.

The recommendation, made to the South Wales leadership by Mr Peter Heathfield, the union's national general secretary, and two other national executive members who recently visited the area, threatens to divert the membership from appeals for more sacrifices to fight the coal board.

At a meeting in Pontypridd, Mr Heathfield told the area executive that the national union was no longer prepared to support the idea of a full-time president in South Wales.

When the 19,500 members are told of the plan, master-minded from the union's national headquarters at Sheffield, Mr Arthur Scargill, the national president, is likely to be accused of attempting to undermine the fiercely-guarded autonomy of Britain's most militant coalfield.

Behind the move is a decision taken in secret during the National Union of Mineworkers' conference in Perth in July 1983. It was decided then that in future any person standing for a full-time union post would have to subject himself to election every five years.

The ruling could have a crucial effect on the successor to Mr Williams, who is due to retire later this year. The two candidates for his job are Mr Terry Thomas, a full-time union agent, and Mr Desmond Duffield, a working miner lodge official at the Abercynon colliery.

Another 400 jobs are to be lost in the Doncaster and Yorkshire coalfield on top of last month's cuts. Two of the board's six central workshops, which service pit face equipment at Carcroft, near Doncaster, and at Birdwell, near Barnsley, are to close this October.

At the opening of the annual conference of the Scottish NUM in Perth yesterday, Mr George Bolton, its vice-president, said that attempts to analyse the strike and learn its lessons did not imply criticism of the leadership.

## Steel warns Kinnock not to shun Alliance

By Julian Haviland

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, has said the Alliance would oppose any programme put forward by a minority government after an election which left the Liberals and Social Democrats holding the balance of power.

In an open letter to the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, in this week's *New Statesman*, he implies that Liberal and Social Democrat MPs would vote against the Queen's Speech setting out the new government's programme unless its contents had been previously agreed with them.

Mr Kinnock and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley, have main-

## Parties into battle as Brecon poll date is set

By Philip Webster  
Political Reporter

The campaign for the most vital by-election since the 1983 general election got under way last night after the Government moved the writ for the contest at Brecon and Radnor, to take place on July 4.

With everything depending on the extent to which opposition in the Tories remains split between the Labour and Alliance parties, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that Labour did not regard the seat as winnable and that therefore the Alliance constituted the only real alternative to Thatcherism.

But the Labour Party, although careful not to overstate its chances because of the harmful effect of boundary changes in a seat it held until 1979, knows that a bad result would put a question mark over its recent revival and said last night that it was going all out to win the seat.

The campaign for the Labour candidate, Mr Richard Willey, aged 40, son of Mr Fred Willey, the former minister, will be launched by Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, tomorrow.

The Conservative candidate, Mr Christopher Butler, former adviser to Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, is defending a majority of 8,784.

Last night the Tories denied a Labour claim that they had suppressed a poll they had commissioned themselves which showed Labour in front with the Tories and Liberals in second and third places.

The Alliance candidate Mr Richard Livsey, aged 50, fought the seat in 1983 when he finished third, narrowly behind Labour.

The by-election was caused by the death of Mr Tom Hoonson, the Conservative MP since 1979.

Changes in the boundaries of 19 parliamentary constituencies were proposed in a report published by the Boundary Commission for England last night (Anthony Bevilacqua, Political Correspondent writes).

The Tory constituency of Brecon and Radnor was divided into Brecon and Radnor North and Brecon and Radnor South. Brecon and Radnor North was divided into Brecon and Radnor North East and Brecon and Radnor North West. Brecon and Radnor South was divided into Brecon and Radnor South East and Brecon and Radnor South West. The two Liberal seats were: Truro and North-east Cornwall.

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## London police slipping in fight against crime because of cash limits

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The police in London can no longer keep pace with rising crime, Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday.

In trying to operate within rigorously enforced cash limits, the police inevitably would be less able to meet all their commitments "in the way that we would wish".

He said in his annual report to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary: "We have been forced to concentrate upon particular priorities."

Senior policeman stressed at a press conference that those priorities would change from time to time. An Assistant Commissioner, Mr John Delow, said: "Our attitudes towards drugs will remain as firm as we can possibly make it."

Robbery on the streets would continue to be tackled with determination but other areas would have to be examined for savings.

Sir Kenneth said he believed a larger police force was needed but he added that the Government had to call a halt at some time to rising expenditure and there was no reason why the police should be exempt. The country had to decide how much law and order it required. "I have to accept there are finite limits to resources."

There was no immediate intention to cut recruitment but it would have to be kept under review during the year. By putting civilians in certain posts Sir Kenneth hopes to maintain police strength on the streets.

Although concerned about disorder on the streets he said that without mobile support units London would be a less orderly place. One example of growing disorder that concerned him was an increase in the use of knives and other sharp instruments, not only in muggings but in street fights between gangs of youths.

Metropolitan Police figures show that the use of sharp instruments in recorded incidents of violence against the person rose by 64 per cent between 1974 and 1984.

In recorded offences of robbery of all types over the same period, the number of occasions when sharp instruments were used rose from 518 to 3,103.

The total number of notifiable offences recorded by the force rose by 9 per cent last year to 716,545 from 659,293 in 1983.

The overall clear-up rate at 17 per cent remained for 1983. Despite his doubts on the statistical value of police records of racial incidents, Sir Kenneth said there were 1,515 such incidents last year compared with 1,277 in 1983.

Preliminary cuts decided by the force's police committee includes one of 15 per cent in the total pay available for overtime.

The cost of travel assistance and other allowances would be reduced by 5 per cent.

The number of police vehicles and the total fleet mileage would be reduced, and police helicopters would fly 20 per cent fewer hours. Expenditure on some important computer schemes would also have to be postponed.

Those and other cuts are expected to produce savings of £20 million, £5 million short of the sum which will probably be needed.

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1984 (Command 9541, Stationery Office, £10.35).



Sir Kenneth Newman delivering his annual report yesterday on policing London (Photograph: John Voss).

## Rail fare changes anger passengers

By Michael Bailey

British Rail faces a barrage of criticism from travellers over the fare structure introduced last month.

Passengers complain that some fares have risen enormously, that some fare categories have disappeared, and that railway staff are confused by the new system.

The changes were intended to simplify the "fares jungle" and to move traffic to less crowded off-peak trains.

But according to the rail users' watchdog, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, BR has replaced a fare jungle with a restrictions jungle.

For the early traveller from Bradford to London for example, a cheap Saver fare costs £25. But from neighbouring Leeds, the Saver is not available, and the passenger has to pay £46 - £21 more for a slightly shorter journey.

From Stockton and Middlesbrough to London, normal fares are identical. But on the Cleveland Executive, the Stockton passenger pays £36 for a day return, and the Middlesbrough traveller nearly twice that, at £61.50.

BR hopes to raise an extra £10 million to £15 million a year from the new fares.

## Bradford chairman 'was unaware of fire risk warning'

By Peter Davenport

The chairman of Bradford City Football Club yesterday told the public inquiry into last month's fire disaster that he only became aware of a letter warning of the risk the Monday after the tragedy.

Mr Stafford Heginbotham said the letter from West Yorkshire County Council, which was dated July 18, 1984, and warned of the danger from litter, was found after he ordered a search of club records.

Giving evidence to the inquiry for the first time, Mr Heginbotham said: "I accept responsibility on behalf of the club and directors that other things could have been done, but that is with the benefit of hindsight."

"My own personal feelings are ones of deep regret and great sorrow for the loved ones of people who died or who were badly injured."

"I have thought a thousand times since about what more could have been done, what more ought to have been done, in order that such a tragedy did not occur or should not occur again."

Mr Heginbotham said "any adult" would have recognized that the litter which had accumulated for 17 years beneath the wooden stand was a fire hazard.

But he said that even if he had been aware of the letter he would not have taken any action nor regarded the warning as a priority for the club.

He accepted the litter should not have been there, but to clear it would have involved the virtual dismantling of the stand.

Mr Heginbotham said that it had been his intention after taking over as chairman of the club to complete a reconcreting and rescating of the main stand which would have removed most of the combustible material.

The work, together with a new roof for the stand, was due to start on the Monday after the match at which the fire occurred.

Mr Terry Newman, the secretary at Bradford City, later told the inquiry he had filed away the July 18 letter from the county.

Asked if he thought the letter called for immediate action, he said: "No, I thought it was referring to designated clubs which we were not."

I never felt that anyone was worried about a fire hazard, particularly in the stands."

Mr Jack Tordoff, the club vice chairman, said he had seen the letter and thought it merely referred to surface rubbish.

## Electricity plea for tenants

By Derek Harris

Overcharging by landlords for electricity should be a criminal offence, Sir Gordon Binnie, Director General of Fair Trading, said yesterday. He also called for landlords to provide detailed bills when demanding payment.

Although it was unlikely that overcharging was widespread it was a very serious problem for those affected, an Office of Fair Trading report said. Sometimes units consumed were overstated or tenants were charged more than the maximum rates.

Maximum rates vary between electricity board areas and allow for some landlord costs.

Sir Gordon said yesterday: "Those who are affected by overcharging tend to be among the most vulnerable members of society, such as those on low incomes who can least afford to take action about it themselves."

A tenant's only recourse is to sue a landlord in the civil courts and Sir Gordon believes that insufficient protection.

Tenants could not take their

business elsewhere, the report says and they might not act for fear of reprisal. Complaining tenants have been threatened with eviction or disconnection.

One Essex caravan tenant who made an official complaint had his furniture removed and was no longer living there.

Trading standards officers could police charges by landlords or anyone who resells electricity, the report suggests.

*Reale of Electricity by Landlords: a report by the Director General of Fair Trading, (OFT, Field House, Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1PR).*

## 'Cannabis smugglers caught on river'

By Michael Horsnell

Smugglers tried to land 4.3 tonnes of cannabis resin from Lebanon valued at £10 million after sailing across the Mediterranean to the east coast of England, Chelmsford Crown Court was told yesterday.

But they were caught after mooring in the River Crouch, after months of surveillance by Customs officers last year.

The cannabis seizure at North Farnbridge, in Essex, where the two-masted schooner the Robert Gordon was boarded, was the biggest in Britain by Customs officers.

On board were two pistols Mr Anthony Arlidge, QC, for the prosecution, said.

Four men deny being knowingly concerned in smuggling 4,392 kilograms of cannabis into Britain last October. They are: Geoffrey King, aged 41, a builder from Harlow, Essex; Terence Guy, aged 46, a company director, from Romford, Essex; David Crighton, aged 22, a dockhand from Corby, Northants; and John Bridger, aged 37, from Chesham, Herts.

Keith Jones, aged 37, the captain from Canewdon, Essex, who admitted smuggling denied

## Strawberry under siege by imports

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

The English strawberry season was launched yesterday in the appropriate setting of the Crush Bar at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The Farm Shop and Pick Your Own Association, which claims that nearly half the strawberries eaten in Britain are picked on the farm by customers, is predicting a bumper harvest, provided there is sunshine in the next few days.

Over the past 10 years the value of the trade has grown from £22 million to more than £60 million.

But there are metaphorical as well as actual clouds over the industry. The English strawberry is in danger of being overtaken by a wave of cheaper and earlier imports.

Once the strawberry was a very special seasonal treat, around for only a few weeks in late June and early July.

But for several weeks British shoppers have already been enjoying strawberries from Spain, Portugal and Italy. A typical high street price is about 50p to 60p for a half-pound punnet, but they can be got for half that.

Their high quality is ensured by modern irradiation preservative methods, which offer a taste of things to come when Spain and Portugal join the EEC.

Mr Graham Blake, managing director of Kentish Gardens, Britain's largest soft fruit co-operative, said yesterday that the threat from overseas had been exaggerated.

But some growers in Somerset have called for a quota system on imports.

## Pathologists dismissed

Two consultant pathologists were dismissed yesterday for allegedly failing to pay to the National Health Service money they received from private work.

Dr Terry Marshall and Dr Peter Fletcher, consultants at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, who were dismissed by the West Midlands Regional Health Authority, were the first victims

## 'Best ever' Wimbledon fakes

By Colin Hughes

The ticket agent who first spotted the Wimbledon forgeries, which have brought a deluge of inquiries to the tournament organizers from ticket-holders, yesterday said the forged tickets were "among the best I have ever seen".

Mr John Cook, who runs an established agency called Seatfinders in Westminster, said the forgeries were so good that he had to take them to Wimbledon for close inspection before confirming they were not the real thing.

"When you are experienced in the business you can detect the smallest differences quite quickly," he said. He became suspicious about a pair of centre court tickets last Friday when he noticed a tiny printing difference, which he would not divulge, for fear of alerting forgers.

"Obviously we need to be able to reassure our important clients that we will never sell forgeries on to them, so we have to remain alert. If they found we had sold them forgeries they would never come back, and our customers are mostly regular", Mr Cook said.

Other agents said yesterday that two seats for the men's finals could now fetch between £500 and £600.

Mr Cook said most of the tickets he offered were bought from people who had been lucky in the public ballot for seats and wanted to cash in on their good fortune. Others came from people who had won tickets in competitions and raffles.

"We have firm and reputable customers, mostly companies or well-off Americans," said Mr Cook, for whom Wimbledon tickets are only part of his trade in tickets not easily obtained.

The forgeries have highlighted the extraordinary way in which a feverish Wimbledon seat trade peaks each June.

Some agents, keen to avoid the shadier areas of touting which are more vulnerable to forgeries, will buy only the best seats which are not allocated to the general public through the ballot. Those are either debutante seats, or seats reserved for interested groups such as council members of the Lawn Tennis Association, members of the All-England Club, LTA-affiliated clubs, and foreign tennis organizations.

There are 1,200 Wimbledon debutante holders, who buy seats for a five-year period, giving them exclusive use. Most are City firms and

brokers who use them for entertaining contacts, and debenture holders change hands within City circles almost like any other commodity.

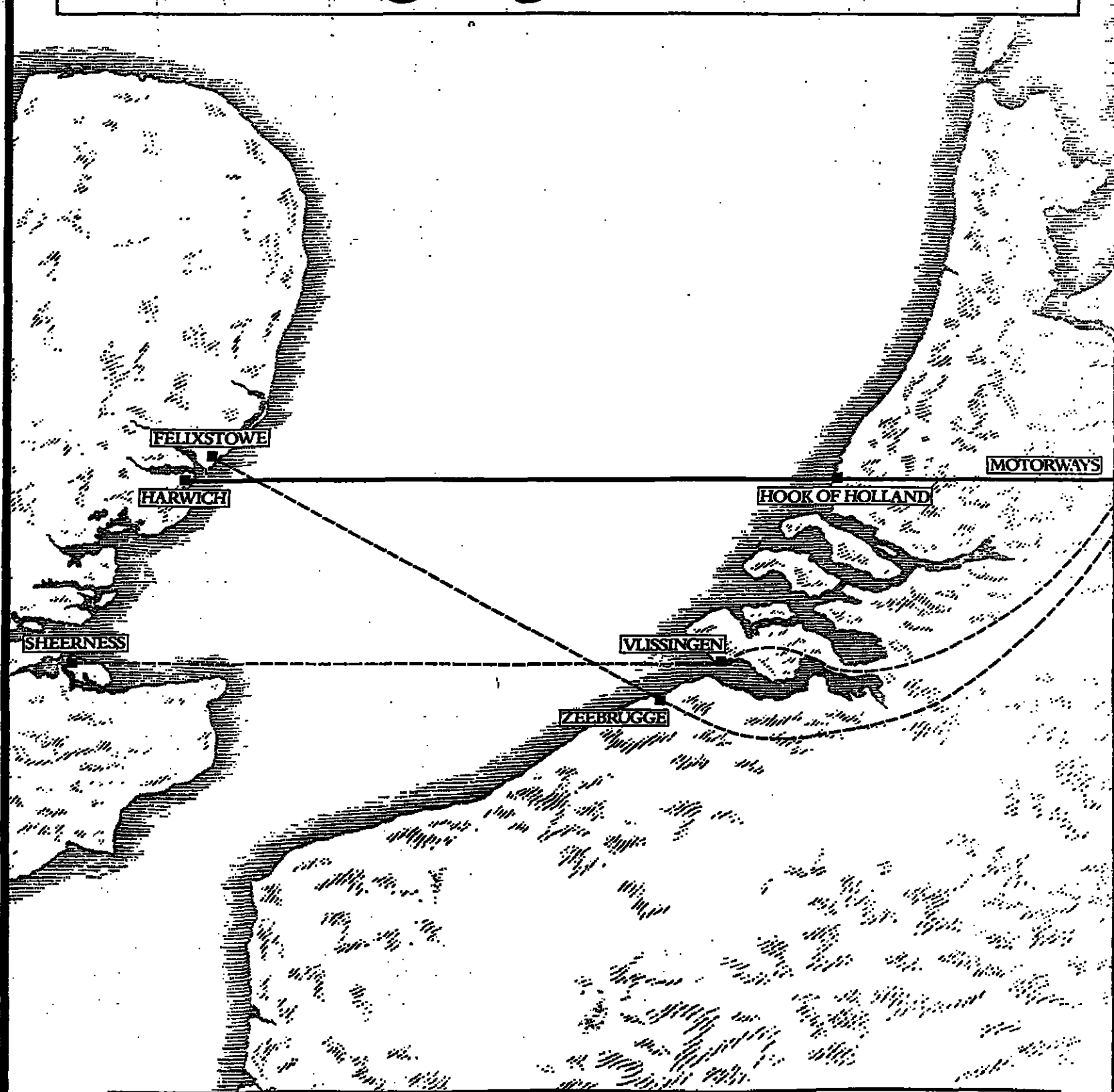
The "hotline" set up by detectives and the All-England Club to take telephone calls from ticket-holders who suspect they may have bought forgeries has received more than 500 calls in two days. Most tickets have been quickly discounted by checking back their source, but so far eight forgeries, apart from those found by Mr Cook, have surfaced.

Anyone who the club feels might be holding forgeries is being asked to send them back by registered mail for checking. It is thought many more fakes will turn up in this morning's mail. No one holding forgeries need fear prosecution, as receiving them is not illegal.

Det. Chief Inspector Bob Hancock, who is heading the inquiry for Wimbledon CID, said yesterday it appeared the forgeries were in hundreds, not thousands as originally suspected.

So far all the detected fakes have been for centre court seats.

## How to drive to Holland or beyond without going round the bend.



There are a number of ways to get to Holland by sea but only one that's worth its salt: Sealink's Harwich to The Hook of Holland route. A somewhat biased statement, we know.

But Harwich is ideally situated for access from London, the Midlands and the north of England.

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PARLIAMENT JUNE 12 1985 Mobility exercise • Rent Act change delayed • Paying for home repairs

# British capability in crisis to be tested

## DEFENCE

The ultimate worldwide role of British defence forces in a crisis is to be the subject of a major strategic mobility exercise next year by the Ministry of Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced when he opened a two-day defence debate in the Commons.

Mr Heseltine moved that the House should approve the 1985 defence estimates and white paper.

He said that the United Kingdom ultimately maintained a capability to intervene militarily either to protect its own interests or in response to a request for help from friends.

Drawing on the lessons of the Falklands conflict (he said) we have made great strides in enhancing the mobility and flexibility of our forces to deploy rapidly at long range in a crisis.

The use of such forces would be regarded very much as a last resort, but to be effective in any crisis, they must not only be properly equipped but well trained.

The exercise next year would be to demonstrate the ability of British forces to respond rapidly to a crisis outside the NATO area and to test improvements in their command and control arrangements.

Mr Heseltine also announced the placing of an order for further Challenger tanks with the Royal Ordnance plc to equip a sixth Challenger regiment.

The Government was discussing with the United States Government British participation in the strategic defence initiative research (star wars) and he said that must bring clear benefits to the British defence effort.

Opening the debate, Mr Heseltine said the clear lesson of the past 40 years was that the Soviet Union was prepared to extend its influence worldwide when low-risk opportunities presented themselves. The Soviet leadership was cautious and the risks would be carefully weighed.

The essence of NATO strategy had been to ensure that there were no risk-free opportunities of aggression against a member of the alliance. Its success rested upon the Russians being in no doubt about the allies' ability and will to defend themselves.

He did not want to exaggerate the Soviet military threat, but the underlying military reality remained as daunting as ever. In conventional weapons, chemical weapons and the Soviet Union's huge and growing arsenal there were chilling comparisons for all to see. There had been no shift in Soviet policy except its intensification.

The task remained, as over the last three and a half decades, to maintain a credible deterrent within a coherent alliance. A wholly European alliance today could not provide an effective deterrent.

The Americans had a huge political and economic interest in, as well as having the closest historical and cultural ties with,

Europe. Provided Europe was prepared to sustain its commitment and contribute to a transatlantic partnership was the logical outcome of enlightened self-interest.

Every member of the alliance enjoyed the benefits of the peace provided by the mix of forces comprising NATO's present strategy. The nuclear element of that mix had to be sustained and modernized no less than the conventional element.

Only the most catastrophic consequences would follow, (he said), if individual countries (pick and choose between those elements of our strategy that they are prepared to sustain, those risks they are prepared to share, and those they would prefer to leave to others.

The process of opting out and leaving others to take up the strain, to carry a higher share of the responsibility, is a policy calculated to whet the appetite of a Soviet Union waiting for the weak link and the risk-free opportunity.

Opposition policies represented just such a recipe for undermining the cohesion of the alliance. Labour's policy of removing all American nuclear bases and weapons and abandoning Britain's independent deterrent, its search for a continent-wide European nuclear-free zone, would leave British defenceless against nuclear blackmail.

Security policy rested not only upon the military forces necessary for defence, which must be kept up to date. They also sought agreements with the Soviet Union to enable both sides to enjoy security with lower levels of armaments. The two aims were inextricably linked. The Soviet Union would not negotiate seriously if it believed that its interests can be achieved by other means.

When the Soviets deployed their SS20s there was little protest on the street of this country but the Labour Party and the protest groups said the determination of the British Government and its allies to maintain a credible deterrent was a coherent alliance. A wholly European alliance today could not provide an effective deterrent.

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The Left were revealed as simple media fodder.

The whole House would wish to commend the announcement by President Reagan that the United States would continue to observe the SALT 2 constraints. It was a vivid demonstration of the seriousness with which the US approached arms control. He looked to the Soviet Union to show an equally scrupulous attitude to its obligations and to negotiate seriously at Geneva.

The British Government supported the need for research under the Strategic Defence Initiative. It was only prudent in the light of long-standing Soviet readiness in similar areas. The Government was now discussing with the US administration British participation in this research.

Such participation must bring clear benefits to Britain's own defence efforts and must not represent a one-way traffic in expertise and technology. He intended to define the way forward shortly.

About 95 per cent of Britain's defence budget was devoted, directly or indirectly, to NATO tasks but there were still some residual direct security responsibilities for the remaining dependent territories.

The determination to continue to fulfil these responsibilities could not be more clearly illustrated than by the new Westland helicopter in the Falklands. The construction of the airport, an astonishing civil engineering feat, would enable Britain to reinforce the islands rapidly in the event of a crisis, to achieve savings in the cost of the garrison and to play an important role in the economic and social development of the Falklands.

In 1985-86 the defence budget would be around £18 billion, an increase of more than £1 billion in cash terms over 1984-85. By the end of this financial year, an unprecedented period of seven years consecutive growth in the defence budget would be completed.

British defence expenditure was the highest in total and per capita of the European members of the Alliance, and the proportion of Britain's budget spent on equipment was the highest of any NATO country.

The industry's mobility and protection would be improved by the introduction of the MCV80 and Saxon armoured personnel carriers, and they were already being issued with the new MCV80.

The artillery supporting these troops would receive the multiple launch rocket system, the ageing 105mm Abbot would be replaced by the collaborative 155mm SP 70 self-propelled gun.

The artillery's target acquisition would be improved with the Phoenix remotely-piloted aerial reconnaissance vehicle. The battlefield artillery management system would enable them to employ artillery resources to the best possible effect.

In air defence, Rapier was being improved and work was going well on the new shoot-down missile to complement Javelin.

Deliveries of the Tornado F2, the air defence variant, had begun. The number of air defence squadrons in the UK would be increased from seven to nine.

Some 45 ships had been ordered for the Royal Navy since 1979.

The highlight of the next few years would be the delivery into service of the Type 23 frigate with Harpoon, vertically launched Sea Wolf, Sonar 2050 and the EMI helicopter.

The defence committee had expressed concern at the ordering rate of destroyers and frigates. The Government's commitment remained to a force level of about 50 in the longer term and it was intended to sustain an ordering rate of broadly three new frigates a year from the first follow-on Type 23s.

On improved efficiency in defence procurement he said the problem of defence was not one of inflation moving at a faster rate than elsewhere was a product of too many contracts being placed on some form of cost-plus arrangement.

He announced an order for 1,048 modernized combat vehicles for the Queen's Own Yeomanry, with the new Challenger tanks and the new MCV80.

The total programme, he said, costing some £725 million, showed a saving of £100 million against the internal estimates and was a direct result of his policy of increasing competition.

Mr David Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said in the shorter term Mr Heseltine did not have problems with his budget.

He had not got enough money both to pay for Trident and maintain an adequate conventional capability in defence. Last year Mr Heseltine had said the defence budget would be around £18 billion, an increase of more than £1 billion in cash terms over 1984-85. By the end of this financial year, an unprecedented period of seven years consecutive growth in the defence budget would be completed.

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Heseltine: Talks with Americans on Star Wars

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## Government committed to thriving industry

### COAL INDUSTRY

The year-long coal dispute had left a substantial legacy of financial loss the final size of which would not be known until next month when the National Coal Board produced its annual report.

Gray of Condon, Minister of State for the Scottish Office, said in opening in the House of Lords the second reading debate on the Coal Industry Bill.

Latest estimates of the losses put the strike at £2,200 million for 1984/85; he said, largely due to the strike.

Of the known result of the strike was that 73 coal faces had been lost, 48 working faces, 24 sandwiche faces and one development face. The write-off of these faces ran into many millions of pounds and the cost of recovery of faces damaged was similarly a very expensive process.

The National Coal Board was undertaking a major exercise to review the extent of the damage and work out options for the future. It was too early to say what the outcome would be, but when it was considered any pit could no longer be justified, the proper colliery review procedure would be followed.

The Bill extended the period during which the board could be paid to the National Coal Board, and the figures were set high enough to meet any conceivable set of circumstances in advance of the final outcome of the board's deliberations.

There was a commitment in the industry to work towards a new era and the Government had been encouraged by the way productivity and overall performance had improved since the end of the strike.

The future meant facing up to problems and having the will to solve them. The Government was committed to a successful coal industry.

In the long term good wages, secure jobs and a proper level of investment could not be guaranteed in a permanently loss-making industry. For the sake of everyone involved, the coal industry must be made to pay its way.

Lord Spink of Swindon (Lab) said the losses incurred during the strike were enormous and it had been a tragedy for everyone. It need never have happened if the Government had followed established procedure. In political terms the Government had done itself no good.

The Government was fortunate in that the National Union of Mineworkers had not handled the dispute with the imagination and finesse it usually applied. Had it done so the outcome might have been very different and the Government would have been left with a bowlful of egg on its face.

I wonder (he said) if the Chancellor of the Exchequer still believes the confrontation was a worthwhile investment?

It is not a real reason why the Government has decided to sell off British Gas during the lifetime of this Parliament (he continued) so that it can meet the costs of the coal industry dispute and still have enough money over for a pre-election tax bonanza.

Were rumours true that the Scottish, Welsh and Kent coal fields were to be phased out? The industry had a right to know. The coal board was to be playing out and around with the Welsh miners and it was reprehensible they should be treated in such a cavalier fashion.

The industry was also entitled to know what its eventual size was to be and where production was to be concentrated. Had the union been right in forecasting before the strike that 70,000 jobs were to go?

Lord Shawcross (Lab) said the Government had made mistakes and there should be an extensive investigation into the political, economic and managerial aspects of the industry if there was to be any hope for its future.

Lord Diamond (SDP) said the dispute had shown that strikes did not pay because they damaged the industry and the country. It was not surprising that the economic advances were nothing like they should have been.

Look forward to the time (he said) when the strike as a method of resolving industrial disputes will be regarded as irrelevant as a challenge to a duel. A different, agreed, method has to be found.

The Bill was read a second time.

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## Minister wants more private capital for home improvements

### HOUSING

An attack by an Opposition spokesman on the Government's attitude towards home improvement and repair grants was rejected by Sir George Young, an Under Secretary of State for the Environment, in a written question time in the Commons.

The minister had said that responsibility for administering the grant system rested with local authorities and that his department did not collate information such as that requested by Mr John Fraser, Opposition spokesman on the environment, on the grant approval practices of individual authorities.

Mr Fraser said this showed how little interest the Government seemed to have in repairs.

Only a handful of local authorities were dealing with new applications for improvement and repair grants following the cuts in housing investment programmes and the freezing of capital receipts, he said.

After the pre-election boom in improvement grants (he continued) we have hundreds of thousands, many of them poor, who are disillusioned because they cannot get repairs done as they cannot get local authority help.

If ministers in the Department of the Environment are to prove themselves more than Treasury errand boys, he said, they should say when there will be a resumption of a reasonable level in repair grants.

Sir George Young said local authorities were pledged by law to process mandatory grants and to award them. In Lambeth, discretionary grants were being considered by the local authority. This year improvement grants expenditure was likely to be much more than the £90m spent when Labour was last in office.

Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton, Lab) said many in his constituency had been thwarted in their need to stop dilapidation. Would the Government confess that its policy was that good housing was expendable?

Sir George Young said the Government made available to Waltham Forest an allocation for housing, and it was up to the council to decide how much would go on improvement grants and how much on other aspects of housing policy.

He said it was clear (he continued) that we hope they will give priority to improvement grants to those on low incomes, the disabled and those living in substandard housing.

Spending on improvement grants. Sir George Young told Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West, Lab) that the 1981 English house condition survey estimated that 600 in every 1,000 houses in England were unfit for human habitation. An updated estimate would be given in the 1986 survey.

in Waltham Forest this year was likely to be much more than six years ago.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C) said there was a problem in the Midlands, not only in the Midlands, but also in the London area. Would Sir George look at what the late Anthony Crosland introduced in the late sixties because that system had worked?

Sir George Young said the recent Green Paper outlining new proposals for improvement grants would give Mr Morris the chance to make helpful comments to improve the system. The present regime was fairly generous.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) said Green Paper proposals about replacing grants by loans which must be repaid with interest would make it more difficult for the unemployed to get on their bikes.

Sir George Young said the essential component of the document was the suggestion that the private sector should play a far greater part in restoring the housing stock, together with owner-occupiers, and it would not be right to expect the public sector to take on the burden of modernizing the stock.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) said Sir George Young must accept it is far cheaper to improve a house than to knock it down and build another. He said the public sector has taken place the social problems resulting have far outweighed the saving on improvement grants which I believe are good for the community, good for the poor and good for the country and good value for money (Labour).

Sir George Young: If Mr Winterton re-reads the Green Paper on improvement grants that we published a few weeks ago he will share his commitment to maintain the condition of the housing stock and to do more to engage resources from the private sector as well as the public sector.

Mr Harry Cohen, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said Sir George Young must not be ashamed to stand at the Dispatch Box and tell his House and the people outside that he is not in a tolerable condition at a time when he is cutting not only improvement grants but the financial wherewithal to solve the problem?

It is not patently obvious to him even at this stage that his policies have failed? Will he not go back to the drawing board for the people who live in these houses? If he does not he is condemning them for a long time to come to the worst of the minister himself would not live in or tolerate.

Sir George Young: It is not the case that there are more and more unfit houses. I have outlined fresh initiatives and look forward to hearing Mr Cohen's response to them.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said in the metropolitan borough of Rotherham more than 600 in every 1,000 houses are unfit for human habitation. He said that in recent months had been disappointed, yet many building workers were out of work. A Green Paper was an answer.

Sir George Young said the Green Paper proposals would ensure better use of public money which would be targeted to those who really needed it.

Later Sir George Young told Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West, Lab) that the 1981 English house condition survey estimated that 600 in every 1,000 houses in England were unfit for human habitation. An updated estimate would be given in the 1986 survey.

## Jenkin blames Labour threat for delay in law reform

### RENT ACTS

The Government did not plan to repeal the Rent Acts before the next general election, Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, confirmed in the Commons.

The justification for this was Opposition threats that any such legislation would be repealed, he said, during Commons questions.

The Government hoped to introduce legislation to encourage the supply of more houses for rent in the private sector, but probably not during the lifetime of this Parliament.

The announcement was criticised by some Conservative backbenchers, and Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Oxford, C) said it was shameful of the Government to abandon the cause of the repeal of the Rent Acts. Mr Jenkin assured him the Government had done so much.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Oxford, C) said the Government had made mistakes and there should be an extensive investigation into the political, economic and managerial aspects of the industry if there was to be any hope for its future.

Lord Diamond (SDP) said the dispute had shown that strikes did not pay because they damaged the industry and the country. It was not surprising that the economic advances were nothing like they should have been.

Look forward to the time (he said) when the strike as a method of resolving industrial disputes will be regarded as irrelevant as a challenge to a duel. A different, agreed, method has to be found.

The Bill was read a second time.

**Parliament today**

Commons (2.30): Second day of two-day defence debate. Lords (3): Local Government Bill, report, second day.

Mr John Maples (Leisham, West, C) there are a substantial number of empty dwellings previously privately rented, particularly in London. If these could be brought back into use they would go a long way to solving the housing problem. The best way to do this is to revive the private rented sector.

Mr Jenkin: I agree with much of what he said. To restore the private rented sector so it can play a proper part in housing the people of this country requires the confidence of landlords and it is quite true that whatever proposal we would introduce this side of the next election would inevitably face the negative threat of repeal by the Labour Party, which is why it is more sensible therefore to consider legislation early in the next Parliament.

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## Applause leads to woman being ejected

An elderly lady was ejected from the public gallery at the Commons on Tuesday night for failing to take part in training schemes for young people.

Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, said the non-cooperating Labour authority tended to be left-wing. He was said that some "knockers" discouraged youngsters from joining the youth training scheme.

Mr Barry Sheerman, Opposition spokesman on youth and training, said that the Government had failed to foster conditions for opportunity, choice and participation for young people and had contributed to their desperate plight by failing to operate policies to assist them in securing work, housing, income and social security.

He said the Government saw youth as an embarrassment and a liability. In the crisis of youth unemployment, ministers had, he said, blamed and blamed on young people the problems of the country.

The Government had no vision of youth. Unless society could create jobs for young people and give them high quality education and training it was denying opportunities to a whole generation.

The Bill was read a first time.

## Training 'discouraged' YOUNG PEOPLE

Some Labour education authorities were criticized by a minister in the Commons on Tuesday night for failing to take part in training schemes for young people.

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## Boothby says there is too much traffic

Unless something pretty drastic was done soon about congestion caused by lorries and coaches in London, Lord Boothby (Ind) said at question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Boothby, who is 84, added a little laughter. This is the one thing I am no longer do.

Lord Brabazon of Tara, a Government spokesman, replied that it was primarily a matter for the GLC and the traffic authorities but he would discuss the matter. They were meeting Westminster City Council to talk specifically about coaches and were also in discussions with London Regional Transport, the police, and other interested parties.

Lord Diamond (SDP) said the dispute had shown that strikes did not pay because they damaged the industry and the country. It was not surprising that the economic advances were nothing like they should have been.

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## £1 coin cuts 200 from staff

About 200 staff have left the Bank of England printing works without notice in the last two years, mainly because of the decision to introduce the £1 coin and to cease issuing the £1 note.

Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said in Commons written reply that more than half the reduction had been achieved through operation of a voluntary selective severance scheme. The remainder through natural wastage.

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Look forward to the time (he said) when the strike as a method of resolving industrial disputes will be regarded as irrelevant as a challenge to a duel. A different, agreed, method has to be found.

The Bill was read a second time.

**Parliament today**

Commons (2.30): Second day of two-day defence debate. Lords (3): Local Government Bill, report, second day.

Mr John Maples (Leisham, West, C) there are a substantial number of empty dwellings previously privately rented, particularly in London. If these could be brought back into use they would go a long way to solving the housing problem. The best way to do this is to revive the private rented sector.

Mr Jenkin: I agree with much of what he said. To restore the private rented sector so it can play a proper part in housing the people of this country requires the confidence of landlords and it is quite true that whatever proposal we would introduce this side of the next election would inevitably face the negative threat of repeal by the Labour Party, which is why it is more sensible therefore to consider legislation early in the next Parliament.

## Court of Appeal

### US pre-trial procedure cannot be used in English case

South Carolina Insurance Co v Assurantie-Maatschappij "De Zeeven Provincien" NV and others.

Before Lord Justice Griffiths, Lord Justice Stalder and Lord Justice Lloyd (Judgment delivered May 23).

The defendants in two English actions could not use the United States pre-trial procedure to obtain evidence there for use in the English actions.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Assurantie-Maatschappij "De Zeeven Provincien" NV (Seven Provinces), Arabian Seas Insurance Co and Al Ahlia Insurance Co from an order made by Mr Justice Hobhouse in favour of the plaintiffs, South Carolina Insurance Co, restraining the defendants from, *inter alia*, taking any further steps in the past year showed they could well afford it.

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## Methodist report urges resignation of Masons and lodge meetings ban

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Methodist Conference is to be asked next month to adopt a recommendation that church members should not become Freemasons. Those who are will be asked to resign membership and the conference will also be asked to ban Masonic lodge meetings on Methodist premises.

The report of the Methodist Church's Faith and Order Committee, published today, was anticipated by a statement from the grand secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, Commander Michael Higham. He appealed to the conference to reject the committee's report because of its illogicality and lack of evidence.

At its meeting yesterday, the Grand Lodge, whose master is the Duke of Kent, agreed a resolution, statement on the relationship between Masonry and religion. That asserted that Freemasonry "is not a religion nor a substitute for religion" and it encouraged members to follow their own faiths.

The Methodist report alleges that "although Masonry claims not to be a religion or a religious movement, its rituals contain religious practices and carry religious overtones. It is clear that Freemasonry may compete strongly with Christianity. There is a great danger that the Christian who becomes a Freemason will find himself compromising his Christian

beliefs or his allegiance to Christ, perhaps without realizing what he is doing."

It points, out however, that many loyal and sincere Methodists are Masons, and they see no incompatibility. After considering their position, the report suggests that Methodists should resign or at least publicly admit to membership "to remove suspicion and mistrust."

The general secretary of the Methodist Conference, the Rev Brian Beck, said he did not know how many Methodists were Masons, but had the impression Masonry was stronger in Methodism in previous generations.

He said the committee had tried to answer the questions: "What does it mean? Is it just a set of rituals which are nice or is it intended to be a formulation about the universe and if so can it be squared with the Christian position?"

He added: "My personal answer would be no."

Yesterday's policy statement from the Grand Lodge bears the marks of having been drafted against the Methodist report, though the report is not mentioned.

The statement declares: "Freemasonry lacks the basic elements of religion; it has no dogma or theology (and by forbidding religious discussion at its meetings will not allow a Masonic dogma to develop); it

offers no sacraments; it does not claim to lead to salvation, by works, secret knowledge, or any other means (the secrets of Freemasonry are concerned with modes of recognition, not with salvation)."

The Methodist report states that the most serious theological objection "lies in the name given to the Supreme Being in the rituals of the Royal Arch Degree." One secret revealed to members reaching this degree is that the name of the Supreme Being is "JAHBULON", which the report goes on to claim is a composite word taken from the word for God in three different religions. (The third syllable was mistakenly assumed to be so.)

"The whole word is thus an example of syncretism, an attempt to unite different religions in one, which Christians cannot accept. We note that some Christians who are Freemasons withdraw from any ceremonies in which this word is used."

The Grand Lodge statement replies: "The names used for the Supreme Being enable men of different faiths to join in prayer (to God as they see him) without the terms of the prayer causing dissension among them. There is no Masonic God; a Freemason remains committed to the God of the religion he professes."



The Princess of Wales meeting members of the public outside a centre housing organizations for the handicapped which she opened yesterday at Brixton, London (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

## Lord keeps 'jingle' royalties

Lord David Dundas, son of Lord Zetland, has won a High Court battle, yesterday for the rights to the four-note Channel 4 theme music. He also keeps £1,000 a week in royalties.

A synthesizer player, Mr Clive Lawson, had claimed he was entitled to a half share. He and Lord David had collaborated on "jingles" for merchandise including Yves St Laurent products and Persil washing powder.

Mr Lawson, of Hampstead north London, said that in 1982 Lord David, of Mayfair, approached him for help in producing the Channel 4 theme.

Two versions with synthesizer backing were rejected, and Lord David produced an orchestral version which was accepted.

Mr Justice Falconer ruled that the simple harmony was the work of Lord David, after listening to several versions of the theme.

## Libel damages for chocolate makers

London Weekend Television agreed in the High Court yesterday to pay undisclosed libel damages after references were made to "Daintee chocolates" in a comedy series.

The Blackpool-based Daintee Chocolate Confectionery Company sued LWT after its chocolates were unintentionally referred to in an episode of *Life and My Girl*. Mr Patrick Milmo, QC, counsel for Daintee Chocolates told Mr Justice Peter Pain that characters in the programme had made "colourful and highly disparaging" comments about the product, implying that it was of low quality and disgusting to eat.

Even allowing for the fact that the programme was fictional, many viewers would have understood that observations were being made that were extremely damaging and a gross misdescription of the product.

Mr Stephen Suttie, for LWT, said he wished to emphasize that the name was intended to be fictional and was an "entirely involuntary reference and very much regretted". The damages are to be paid to a charity by the chocolate company.

## Education director resigns

By Our Education Correspondent

The director of education of Newham, in east London, rumoured to have been offered a six-figure sum to resign, is to leave his job which he has held for 10 years by mutual consent next September.

Mr James Pailing, aged 47, is understood to have received more than £25,000 in compensation.

Last month, the Labour-controlled council passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Pailing, and said it would be in the council's interests for him to resign. The reason was concern about management and criticism.

However, it is believed the concerns were more political and centred on such items as Mr Pailing's attempt to discipline members of the National Union of Teachers who took unofficial strike action.

## £121,000 for wrong conviction

A man who spent 15 years in jail for a murder he did not commit has accepted £121,000 compensation from the Home Office.

Mr Geoffrey Davis, aged 38, of Chesterfield, was convicted of murdering a woman aged 83 from Macclesfield in 1968, largely on the evidence of the discredited forensic scientist Dr Alan Clift, and was freed by the Court of Appeal last July.

## Faster ferry

Sealink British Ferries has ordered a second Australian-built £1.8 million 30-knot catamaran for the route between Portsmouth and Ryde, Isle of Wight, which will halve the 25-minute voyage.

## Student loan inquiry faces costs problem

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, is to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer shortly to discuss his inquiry into student loans.

It is understood the investigation being undertaken into student support is taking longer than expected and has run into the problem of the high cost of introducing a loans scheme.

It is now accepted the parental contribution, the amount parents pay towards a student's upkeep, would have to be abolished if a loans scheme were introduced.

That means all students who got a place in higher education would be entitled to a loan for the cost of their board and lodging, and the parental contribution would be converted into a government-funded loan.

That would inevitably mean a much higher charge to the public purse than the present mixed grant and parental contribution system - at least until graduates began to repay their loans. It would be a good deal more than the £25 million

## Carrington wants arms cooperation

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Lord Carrington, Secretary General of NATO, yesterday accused Britain of "chauvinism and complacency" over the development of advanced weapon systems.

Speaking to the Press Association in London, he said that Britain must realize that tomorrow's weapons were an extremely demanding area of high technology, in which the countries of Western Europe had to combine if they wanted to remain relevant.

This meant producing equipment which at least matched that to the Warsaw Pact, at a price at which governments could afford. This was a field in which Britain was pretty near the top of the Western European league.

"Unfortunately, we are in much the same place when it comes to chauvinism and complacency. How on earth do we think that we are going to stay in the big league without investing big league money in research and development?" he said.

He welcomed the efforts being made by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, to encourage arms co-operation, but said he would like to see even more effort.

It was sensible for nations to look after their own industries. "But looking after national industries does not mean focusing only on the next two or three years," he said.

Francis Maude (Lord Ashmore), the Secretary of State for the Environment, said that there were no plans to build 63 lodges and a two-bedroom house on a half-acre of land next to Ely Cathedral in Cambridgeshire (Charles Kneivitt writes).

The Minister has asked for the application to be referred to his department. Within 28 days he will decide whether to call the public inquiry which local conservationists are seeking. The scheme is backed by the cathedral's Dean and Chapter.

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## Airline sells travel shops

British Caledonian Airways announced yesterday that it is to pull out of the travel agency business and sell its 30 shops to Thomas Cook in a deal worth about £3 million.

But the airline, which last year won lucrative routes to the Middle East in government restructuring measures, is to expand its tours operation.

Its tours division, which last year carried 200,000 passengers and lost £600,000 on a £7 million turnover, is being reorganized and expansion is under way in the holiday market.

## Education director resigns

The director of education of Newham, in east London, rumoured to have been offered a six-figure sum to resign, is to leave his job which he has held for 10 years by mutual consent next September.

Mr James Pailing, aged 47, is understood to have received more than £25,000 in compensation.

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## Reagan adopts conciliatory approach to the Sandinistas

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan has abruptly dropped his aggressive anti-Nicaraguan language in favour of a conciliatory message to Congress in which he promised to consider direct peace talks with the Sandinistas.

"My Administration is determined to pursue political, not military solutions in Central America," he said.

### Ortega offers to lift emergency

President Ortega of Nicaragua has offered to lift the three-year-old state of emergency in his country if the United States backs its efforts to aid anti-Sandinista guerrillas and resumes talks with the Nicaraguan Government (the New York Times reports from Managua).

Speaking at a public meeting in Managua on Monday night, he said the Reagan Administration should call a "cease-fire", stop seeking to finance the rebel force and renew direct talks with Nicaragua.

If these steps halt the counter-revolutionary military action, President Ortega said, that would begin creating a climate in which all laws of exception that affect the people of Nicaragua could be lifted.

Sandinista leaders have previously urged the Reagan Administration to stop backing the insurgents.

The aim of the message was to coax Congress into approving a resumption of funds for the anti-Sandinista guerrillas. Fears that Mr Reagan's ultimate objective is the military overthrow of the Managua Government have prompted Congress to curtail his support of the rebel army, which he said was from a determined new offensive by the Sandinista Army.

## Wave of enthusiasm for Gandhi in US

From Michael Rinyon, Washington

In a colourful ceremony on the White House lawn, broadcast live to millions of viewers in India, President Reagan yesterday welcomed Mr Rajiv Gandhi on his official visit here, telling the Indian Prime Minister of the depth and vitality of their countries' relationship and their commitment to democracy, freedom and dignity.

President Reagan said the US was dedicated to India's unity and opposed those who would undermine it. He respected India's non-alignment and its "pivotal role" in south Asia, and said that despite disagreements there was growing enthusiasm in the US for India. He and his country had been struck by Mr Gandhi, found his idealism inspiring and his efforts to invigorate the economy impressive.

Celebrating their joint democratic ideals of "free people, free minds, free markets", Mr Reagan said he was optimistic about their future relations.

Mr Gandhi, who began talks with his host immediately afterwards amid extremely tight security, paid tribute to America's vision and achievements. Quoting both Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, he said it was the task of both countries to overcome divisions in this "hate-filled, violence-prone world". The inevitability of coexistence had to impel them towards co-operation.

The visit, coming only a few weeks after Mr Gandhi's trip to Moscow, is seen here as an unusually important chance to improve the somewhat brittle relations that have often been marked by suspicion and misunderstanding.

While frankly acknowledging differences on American support for Pakistan, especially arms supplies, and on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Washington sees a chance to redress what was seen as Mrs Indira Gandhi's tilt towards Moscow.

● Sikh protest: Mr Gandhi faced hundreds of Sikh demonstrators calling for him to put an end to "Sikh genocide" in India.

## Death ends coma of Karen Quinlan

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Ten years and two months after she fell into an irreversible coma, Karen Ann Quinlan, the centre of argument over the right to die, was finally overwhelmed by an infection.

Her parents had decided that no extraordinary measures should be taken to save her. Her mother was by her side as she died in a New Jersey nursing home on Tuesday, aged 31.

Miss Quinlan was the subject of a landmark decision by the New Jersey Supreme Court in March 1976, which held that her interests in having life support systems disconnected exceeded the state's interest in preserving life.

The court suggested that doctors could use his guideline, based on interpretation of the right of privacy, in future cases. The decision meant that doctors could allow terminally ill and brain-dead patients to die by withdrawing extraordinary measures to keep them alive.

Miss Quinlan's brain function was destroyed after she fell into a coma at a party, having drunk three glasses at a time when she had also taken tranquillizers.

Because her condition was hopeless her parents eventually asked doctors to switch off a respirator. When the doctors refused, Mr and Mrs Quinlan sought a court order, asking that their daughter be allowed to die "with grace and dignity". But a court-appointed guardian said that switching off the respirator would be murder, or mercy killing, forbidden by law and medical ethics.

When the judge refused to allow the respirator to be removed the Quinlans turned to the state Supreme Court. This ruled that Mr Quinlan was Karen's guardian, not the court, and that he should decide her fate. The court said: "There comes a point when the individual's rights overcome the state's interests".

This famous decision became the basis of debate and legal actions in other states over definitions of life and death.

In the event, Miss Quinlan survived after the removal of the respirator. She was fed through a tube. The state Supreme Court ruled this year that all life-preserving treatments, including feeding tubes, could be withdrawn from the terminally ill. But the Quinlans always drew a distinction between the respirator and the feeding tube, saying that the respirator had caused their daughter pain and the tube did not.

In asking for removal of the respirator they had "asked for the right to place her in God's hands". Had they asked for the removal of the tube, they said, they knew what would happen.

Increasingly, their daughter suffered lung infections, and the Quinlans asked that these should take their course, without treatment.

Mr Quinlan visited her every day, and her mother visited two or three times a week. They talked to her, brushed her hair and held her as she lay drawn up in a fetal position, unresponsive.



Herr Hans-Eberhard Klein, the West German prosecutor, tells the press the search for Mengele will continue despite his family's claim that he is dead.

## The last waltz with Mengele?

São Paulo (AFP) - The man believed to be Josef Mengele told a farm worker only a few hours before drowning on February 7 1979: "My life is finished".

The employee, Senhora Lues Mellich, said "Sen Pedro", as all the workers knew him, was very depressed and often asked her to keep him company while watching television plays.

Brazilian police are examining a body, buried in the name of Wolfgang Gerhard, to discover whether it is that of Mengele. His son Rolf Mengele, a lawyer in Freiburg,

West Germany, formally stated yesterday that the remains were his father's.

Other workers agreed with Senhora Mellich that "Sen Pedro" was a taciturn loner who never spoke about his past life.

Senhora Elza Golpiano, who worked at one of a series of farms outside São Paulo where "Sen Pedro" lived, said he was a "very nice man" who sometimes invited her out to a restaurant and once gave her a gold bracelet.

"Sen Pedro" used to invite Elza and a gardener, Senhor

Luis Rodrigues, to listen to classical music with him. "Sometimes he even waltzed with me," Senhora Golpiano recalled.

"When I told him that I was leaving to get married, he started to cry," she added. She described him physically as "having problems with his legs, and one of his arms was half paralysed". Senhora Golpiano never suspected that her boss could be the much wanted "Angel of Death" at the Auschwitz Nazi extermination camp.

She remembered that he "kissed blacks" and, according to him, slavery should never have been abolished. She said that "one day he said he was in love, but he never said with whom". Mengele was divorced from his wife, Irene.

The gardener said that "Sen Pedro" liked to do farm work, but when vacating cattle used to complain about pains in his left arm.

All his workers agreed that "Sen Pedro" never liked people visiting him and that he never received any direct mail. Letters were brought to him by Senhor Wolfram Bassert, who with his wife Liselotte, appears to have protected Mengele.

Mengele apparently kept all his secrets in a locked room in his bedroom.

This description of Mengele in the last period of his life



Police photograph of Wolfgang Gerhard: Was he Mengele?

does not tie in with evidence given by Senhor Gitta Stammer, who says she helped hide him for over 10 years. She told police that he was an arrogant and aggressive man, although able to be charming in front of guests.

Senhora Stammer allowed him to stay in a farm north of here until 1978. She said that he would never let himself be photographed, and the only pictures she has produced of him show only his back. He loved animals, she recalled.

Why did she never report him to the police? Because the real Wolfgang Gerhard, who introduced us warned us not to

## Family safe under the law

Mengele's family cannot, under West German law, be prosecuted for any help they may have given him while he was a fugitive in South America, Herr Hans-Eberhard Klein, of the Frankfurt public prosecutors' office, said yesterday. (Frank Johnson writes from Bonn).

The Mengele family has offered to help identification of the corpse exhumed in Brazil. Herr Klein said: "We have accepted their offer, and will approach the family through their lawyer, but until we have 10 per cent evidence that Mengele is dead the search for him will go on". The Frankfurt office issued an arrest warrant for Mengele in 1959.

● SAO PAULO: Forensic scientists here say they have detected damage in the pelvic bone of the body exhumed last week, evidence of a break (Patrick Knight writes).

Mengele once fractured his pelvis, as well as a finger of his right hand, facts which could help.

But rivalry between the two São Paulo police forces, the Federal, responsible to Brasília, leading the inquiry, and the forensic, responsible to the state governor, are complicating investigations. The two are not collaborating, and Mengele's 1934 dental records sent from Germany, have yet to be given to the forensic scientists.

## Gossip causes US envoy in Austria to quit

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mrs Helene von Damme, the US Ambassador to Austria, has announced that she is to leave her post because of persistent gossip about her divorce from her third husband earlier this year and her remarriage to Herr Peter Guertler, owner and manager of Vienna's historic hotel Sacher.

In a letter to President Reagan Mrs von Damme, an emigre from Austria in the 1950s, said there were "voices that continue to assert a conflict of interest between my professional responsibilities and my personal situation."

## Massive spending to come

## Lange criticizes defence neglect

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

The Government has said it cannot identify a potential enemy or perceive any immediate military threat to New Zealand. Given the condition of the country's armed forces and the state of relations with its once principle defence ally, the United States, it is probably just as well.

Announcing an interim boost of 19 million New Zealand dollars (about £7 million) to the annual NZ \$800 million defence budget recently, Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, said the Army had only two days' stock of ammunition. He blamed the run-down state of the armed forces on the "scandalous neglect" of the previous administration.

The additional defence spending foresees heavier outlays after an assessment the Government expects to have completed by early next year. Mr Lange already has spoken of "massive capital expenditures in the years to come". A programme costing NZ \$140 million to modernize the Air Force's 22 Skyhawks has already been approved. The Navy will need to replace some of its four frigates and find a supply ship, while the Army wants updated equipment. Part of the newly committed NZ \$19 million will be spent on establishing a rapid deployment battalion.

A defence review was forced on the Government by the row with the Americans over the ban on nuclear ship visits, during which Washington declared the Anzus alliance linking the US, Australia and New Zealand inoperative. For more than 30 years the alliance has been the cornerstone of New Zealand's defence.

To show their displeasure, the Americans have withheld intelligence and cancelled joint exercises.

Mr Lange insists that Anzus survives, at least in order to avoid upsetting the Americans further.

always considerable endorsement of an anti-nuclear ship policy in principle, many New Zealanders would be unwilling to uphold it if the cost was the severance of the Anzus connection.

What is judged here as Washington's over-reaction has undoubtedly helped the Government. Still, it is necessary for Mr Lange to avoid appearing anti-American.

The Government plainly hopes relations will improve enough to permit New Zealand to plan its defence again within the Anzus framework.

Mr Frank O'Flynn, Defence Minister, forces a "long period" of what the Americans call a "stand-off", but such diplomatic language has forced the Prime Minister to discipline him in the post.

Mr O'Flynn's recent speculation that the New Zealand battalion stationed in Singapore might be pulled back to northern Australia brought a sharp rebuke from the Prime Minister and an assurance to Singapore that the battalion would remain as long as it was welcome.

Though not a member of Anzus, Singapore feels its New Zealand connection indirectly brings it within the shelter of the alliance. Mr Lange may also have realized that a retreat from Singapore might be misread as an indication New Zealand was sliding into neutralism.

Meanwhile, Australia has filled some of the gaps created by the Anzus breakdown by agreeing to supply separate flow of military intelligence and to conduct bilateral defence exercises.

New Zealand will not be represented at the Anzus next meeting in Australia next month because it was not invited. Even so the Government remains hopeful. It has delayed promised legislation to formalize its anti-nuclear ship policy, not least in order to avoid upsetting the Americans further.

## Trade with Mexico given boost

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Details of multi-million pound deals between British companies and Mexico will be announced today at the end of the three-day state visit to Britain by President Miguel de la Madrid.

News that a number of agreements had been completed was released in Whitehall as the Mexican President was leaving Downing Street after discussing his country's economic recovery programme with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Details were being kept secret last night, mainly, it is thought, to allow the President to end his state visit with a flourish. But the deals are said to involve electrical, engineering, chemical and transport projects, and to include companies such as GKN, ICI and Acorn computers.

The Government is reported to have agreed export credit guarantees worth £80 million to help to promote Anglo-Mexican trade, while the business contracts are worth at least as much again.

Mexico still has a foreign debt of nearly \$100,000 million (£80,000) and an inflation rate of over 50 per cent, despite steady progress by the present Government in its fight to bring back economic solvency.

Given his interest in economic matters and trade, today - the last full day of his visit - could be the most important, it will include lunch with the Governor of the Bank of England and a speech to the Confederation of British Industry.

Last night President de la Madrid attended a banquet in his honour at Guildhall.

## Airline accord

Washington (Reuters) - United Airlines and its striking pilots reached a tentative agreement to end a walkout that began on May 17, the US National Mediation Board said.

## Britain snubbed on Bosphorus bridge

Tokyo (AP) - A Japanese consortium has rejected a British request that its firms be allowed to take part in a \$551 million project to build a second bridge over the Bosphorus Straits, an official said yesterday.

Harima Heavy Industries, one of three Japanese companies involved in the consortium, said the British consortium led by Trafalgar House Investment would be informed by letter.

The Japanese grouping, along with a Turkish-Italian consortium, signed a contract on May

11 with Turkey to build the 88 mile bridge to link Asia to Europe over the Bosphorus Straits in Istanbul.

The British consortium and Mrs Margaret Thatcher protested at the awarding of the contract to the Japanese.

## Six Iranian cities feel Iraq's bombers

Baghdad (AP) - Iraq said its warplanes yesterday attacked six Iranian border cities, three army camps, and a radio communications station along the border.

It also claimed to have hit an unidentified ship near Khasr Island oil terminal.

## Cairo orders security alert

Cairo (Reuters) - Security forces have been put on the alert to crush any disturbances, after a warning of plans to foment unrest.

The warning, in an Interior Ministry statement, comes ahead of a planned march by Muslim fundamentalists to the Presidential palace tomorrow to demand the immediate introduction of Sharia law in Egypt.

## Spying charge

Visby, Sweden (AFP) - An East German nuclear physicist, Stefan Fraundorfer, was arrested in East Germany last November on charges of spying for Bonn.

Professor John Sharpey-Shafer, of Liverpool University, disclosed at a scientific conference here.

## Iberia's loss

Madrid (Reuters) - Spain's state airline Iberia lost 40,000 potential passengers in April because of fears over air safety, Senor Pedro Tena, director general of civil aviation, told MPs. There have been three major air crashes in Spain since November 1983.

## Computer plot

San Jose, California (Reuters) - Marino Pradetto president of PBN Electronics in West Germany, a Haidar businessman and two Americans have been indicted on charges of conspiring to ship an advanced US computer to Czechoslovakia.

## Forger's appeal

Hamburg (AP) - Herr Kurt Greenwald asked at Hitler diaries' fraud trial yesterday for the acquittal of his client, Konrad Kujau, the Nazi memorabilia collector who has admitted forging the 62 volumes.

## Pay freeze plea

Washington (Reuters) - UPI has asked its 900 Wire Service Guild employees to continue until the end of the year a 10 per cent wage reduction as part of efforts to restore the news agency to profitability.

## Robot surgeon

Moscow (AFP) - Japanese, Finnish and Soviet scientists are working together to build a robot capable of carrying out eye operations, a scientific conference was told here, Tass reports.

## Minister sacked

Bucharest (AFP) - A Romanian chemical industry Deputy Minister Mr Gheorghe Sava, has been dismissed on charges of fraud involving \$445,000, the daily newspaper *Schietia* reported.

## City in jungle

Panama City (Reuters) - British and Panamanian archaeologists say they have found the remains of a Spanish-built 16th-century city in the Panamanian jungle near the Colombian border.

## Von Bulow plan

New York (AP) - Claus von Bulow, acquitted this week on charges of trying to kill his wife, said in an interview here plans to visit the comatose woman as a gesture of love and does not intend to divorce her.

## Troops home

Fort Brago, North Carolina (AP) - The last contingent of 18th Airborne Corps troops assigned to Grenada have returned here, marking the end of any major US military presence on the island.

## Storms kill 27

Delhi (Reuters) - At least 27 people were killed in storms which swept parts of northern and central India, wrecking homes and uprooting trees and electricity poles, the Press Trust of India said.

## Chinese dates

Peking (Reuters) - China's President Li Xiannian will pay state visits to Canada and the United States next month.

## High-toe boots

Moscow (Reuters) - Boots with high heels attached at the toe, part of a consignment sent to shops, were put on display at an exhibition of defective goods in the Ukraine aimed at shaming manufacturers into improving efficiency.

## Death for spying demanded

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration, stunned by the ease with which the Walker spy ring allegedly supplied secrets to the Soviet Union for many years, is clamping down on the number of people who have access to secret information. It wants the introduction of the death penalty for espionage.

Mr John Lehman, the Navy Secretary, will ask Congress to approve random lie-detector tests on Government officials - a proposal that will bring loud protests from civil liberties groups.

According to Pentagon officials, the Walker spy ring - allegedly headed by a retired chief warrant officer, Mr John Walker - enabled the Soviet Union to break the code on some of the navy's most secret messages to its warships in the 1960s.

Admiral James Watkins, the Chief of Naval Operations, said in a preliminary assessment that the damage from the Walker spy ring was "very serious" but "not catastrophic".

The Administration believes the death penalty for espionage would be an effective deterrent in an area where most spying in the US is carried out for money, not ideology. The present maximum penalty is life imprisonment, but parole is frequently granted after ten years. The Administration wants parole abolished.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, has ordered an immediate 10 per cent reduction in the 4.5 million military and civilian personnel cleared to see secret information.



Harry Belafonte, the singer Marion Jackson and the producer Ken Kragen at Addis Ababa airport yesterday with drugs that form part of 60 tons of aid for famine victims, funded through their record "We Are the World".

## Purged writers driving taxis

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

News desks, abandoned like the Marie Celeste. Half empty coffee mugs next to redundant typewriters. Editors' offices deserted, not just at lunchtime. Distinguished commentators fleeing into honest professions like taxi driving.

For the first time the official Polish press has disclosed the full scope of the 1982 purge of journalists. After General Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed martial law in the winter of 1981-82, journalists were politically vetted and many were

either dismissed or moved to sports and show business columns. Until now, the full body count has remained a matter of speculation.

The weekly *Przegląd Tygodniowy*, in an article designed to show that the press is again alive and well, reveals that 302 journalists were sacked from the official press, including no fewer than 60 editors-in-chief, 78 deputy editors-in-chief and 57 managing editors. Some 180 journalists were allowed to keep their jobs but were moved to fringe journals, such as the journal of the blind and the

fishermen's journal, outside the main state publishing company.

In Polish radio and television, 227 journalists were dismissed, including 15 editors-in-chief, six deputy editors and a managing editor. Fourteen journalists were dismissed from the PAP news agency. In all, several hundred reporters and editors, most of them suspected of having Solidarity sympathies, were weeded out of the official press world. Twenty-one periodicals were closed down, though some new papers including Catholic organs, have been brought into existence.



# Soares commits Portugal to Europe with his coalition about to fall

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, committed his country's future to the European Community yesterday when he signed the treaty of accession here in the presence of the assembled premiers and foreign ministers of the Ten.

But he did so in the knowledge that his coalition Government must fall today when the Social Democrats finally pull out, leaving Portugal in political crisis and in desperate need of firm government over the coming months to prepare for entry into the Community next January 1.

It all gave the elaborate ceremony an air of unreality, which Dr Soares tried to dispel. It was the culmination of a task he has stubbornly pursued for eight years. "We have succeeded," he said. "We are no longer on our own. We will not lack European solidarity."

In fact, Portugal's economic spokesmen have expressed doubts about the wisdom of accession, and the political crisis had been postponed only to avoid spoiling the great day. The Portuguese awoke their distinguished guests early for a morning signing of the single

treaty for both Spain and Portugal in the French text, thus stealing a few hours' march on their bigger Iberian neighbours.

Spain's own signing ceremony was last night in Madrid with the treaty flown there under security guard along with the 200 guests.

The signing took place in the richly-sculptured cloisters of Lisbon's late Gothic Jeronimos Monastery. The setting was perhaps not altogether appropriate to the occasion. Dom Manuel I built the 16th century monastery in honour of Portugal's great overseas explorers, Vasco da Gama and Pedro Cabral.

But the Ten have always told Portugal they value its membership because of its outward-looking dimension and Dr Soares argued the choice was to emphasize loyalty to Portugal's roots.

"Now that the imperial era has closed," he declared, "we shall symbolically make a new departure, with Portugal return-

ing to the European fold and playing its rightful part in Europe's dynamism and progress". He warned the Portuguese people, however, that an "enormous collective effort" now faces them.

Dr Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers said that enlarging the Community must mean tackling inequalities among members and solidarity with the less well-off. The there was echoed by M Jacques Delors, the Commission President.

The absence of Mrs Thatcher, Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterand, emphasizing the southern tilt of the future Community.

Portugal's Confederation of Industry boycotted the ceremony in protest over the terms of the treaty. At Portugal's national agricultural show, the National Young Farmers' Association bluntly told the outgoing Government they have no idea what future faces them after the signing. They doubt that Portugal's backward agriculture can be modernized, even with EEC aid. And the Portuguese Trade Union Congress, led by communists, refuse to recognize the treaty.

## HOW MEMBERS OF THE ENLARGED EEC COMPARE

	Population (1980)	GDP (1980)	Unemployment (%) 1984	Consumer Price Index (1980=100)	Agriculture (%)	Employment (M) in 1984	1982 Car production (1,000s)
Belgium	9,858	8,128	14.4	124.0	3.0	31.2	65.8
Denmark	5,118	11,020	10.0	129.8	8.5	25.0	246.2
West Germany	61,638	10,633	8.4	118.4	5.6	42.0	3,770.8
Greece	9,792	3,505	19.2	214.5	30.0	22.0	41.4
France	54,218	10,338	10.2	142.3	8.1	33.3	3,086.2
Ireland	3,482	5,120	18.5	159.2	17.0	28.8	53.2
Italy	56,540	6,208	11.9	174.3	12.4	36.0	1,297.4
Luxembourg	396	8,721	1.7	136.7	4.7	35.7	59.5
Holland	14,213	11,190	14.4	119.6	5.1	27.9	67.1
UK	56,241	8,072	11.9	133.4	2.7	35.6	887.7
Spain	37,935	4,237	20.8	183.5	18.0	33.5	48.4
Portugal	9,597	2,055	10.7	238.4	23.6	35.7	40.7

Sources: EEC and OECD

## Agca says he plotted other deaths

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The court trying eight Bulgarians and Turks accused of taking part in a conspiracy to murder the Pope was told yesterday of other alleged assassination plots.

Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who shot and wounded the Pope on May 13, 1981, said he had gone to Tunisia on the instructions of a member of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome to prepare the joint assassination of President Bourguiba of Tunisia and Mr Dom Mintoff, then Prime Minister of Malta. This was before the attack on the Pope.

The project was abandoned when his contact in Tunis told him that the Tunisian police had found out about the project. Much the same occurred in January 1981 when Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish free trade union Solidarity was in Rome to meet the Pope. According to Agca, he and the Bulgarians had decided to blow up Mr Walesa with a car bomb. But the Bulgarians told him to give up the idea as the Italian secret service had discovered the plan.

Two days before he shot the Pope, Agca said that he was told by the Bulgarians that the French and Romanian secret services had found out what they were proposing to do. "If we don't move quickly," he was told, "it will be too late". The Pope was seriously wounded in the attack and Agca was immediately arrested.

● Turk arrested: Samet Arslan, aged 24, a Turk arrested at the Dutch border with a loaded gun during the Pope's visit last month has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment (Reuters reports).

## Ex-prisoner tells of beatings in East

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

One of the 23 prisoners of the Eastern bloc exchanged for four Communist spies on Tuesday has appeared on West German television to say that he was ill-treated by the East Germans.

Herr Gerhard Suss, aged 36, said: "I was kicked and punched in the face and also dragged." He had been imprisoned for 13 years after being accused of spying, but served only 20 months before becoming part of the exchange.

The beatings, he said, were administered at a "secret house" on the outskirts of Berlin used by MFS, the Ministry for State Security.

The television interview, conducted at the refugee reception centre at Giessen in Hesse, suggested that the prisoners who have arrived through the exchange will become a valuable source of information about conditions in East German prisons, particularly as they effect "spies". East Ger-

many has been successful at ensuring that not much is known about this subject in the West.

All the East's prisoners were serving sentences for spying. West German sources said in Bonn.

They are all at the refugee transit camp at Giessen. Part of the agreement was that their families would shortly be allowed to leave to join them.

● WASHINGTON: An Administration official commented that Tuesday's swap was a major accomplishment - "that was six for one and it should not be minimised". He said the US would continue its efforts to obtain the release of Soviet dissidents. Dr Anatoly Sakharov and Dr Andrei Sakharov.

The exchange of spies took place on the border between West Berlin and East Germany, not as stated in yesterday's report.



Mr Salvador Laurel signals his victory in the first round of the process to find a united opposition candidate to oppose President Marcos.

## Military parade backs up Marcos threat to rebels

From Keith Dalton, Manila

A rare military parade of tanks, fighter planes and combat troops yesterday followed an independence day speech by President Ferdinand Marcos who warned he would not hesitate to use the military against anti-Government forces.

"It is time that we convey a message to the denegators who preach violence without understanding what they are up against," Mr Marcos said moments before more than 40 tanks, armoured personnel vehicles and eight battalions of troops filed past a grandstand where Mr Marcos sat with his wife, Imelda, Cabinet Ministers and foreign ambassadors.

"We will continue to emphasize a policy of utmost tolerance and reconciliation but let no one ever imagine that the national leadership will hesitate to use this power of our armed forces when the danger to the nation demands it," Mr Marcos said.

Overhead more than 100 helicopters, jet fighters and air force transport planes flew in

formation over across Manila Bay in the first major display of military might since Mr Marcos martial law in 1972.

A day earlier Mr Marcos had warned that he would not hesitate to reimpose martial law, which he lifted in 1981, if street violence broke out in the capital.

After the military march past, thousands of government workers, students and street sweepers, who were driven to the mid-city park in convoys of government buses and rubbish lorries, joined the two-hour parade.

Earlier in the day, the country's largest opposition alliance, the United Nationalist Democratic organization chose Mr Salvador Laurel as its candidate to challenge Mr Marcos in presidential elections in 1987.

Mr Laurel, aged 56, was elected by 15,000 delegates and supporters in the biggest opposition convention in more than a decade.



The Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares, flanked by the Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe Gonzalez (left) and the Foreign Minister, Señor Fernando Morán, before the accession ceremony in Lisbon.

## Cuba rejects early Angola withdrawal

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Cuba, which is estimated to have some 30,000 troops in Angola, categorically ruled out the possibility that its forces would be withdrawn before Namibian independence and effectively reduced hopes that American efforts to find a compromise between the Luanda and Pretoria positions on Namibia would prove successful.

Instead, a statement before the United Nations Security Council which is debating Namibia, Cuba threatened massive assistance to Swapo (the South-West Africa People's Organization) to reignite the armed struggle within the territory if Washington continued to insist on Cuban withdrawal from Angola as part of a package deal leading to Namibia's independence.

The remarks were an about face from earlier Cuban pronouncements which, however polemical, left the door open for some kind of accommodation with Pretoria. For the US, a Namibia settlement was to have been a vindication of the Reagan Administration's policy.

According to diplomatic observers, South Africa's raid last month into Angola's northern coastal enclave of Cabinda ostensibly seeking out African National Congress (ANC) training grounds convinced Luanda that, instead of seeking peaceful coexistence, Pretoria was intent on destabilizing Angola.

In addition to Namibian independence, Señor Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban Foreign Minister, told the Security Council that his Government was demanding the total withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and an end to the guerrillas led by Dr Jonas Savimbi who are fighting the Luanda Government. Only then, Señor Malmierca said, would Cuba consider the possibility of reducing the number of Cuban troops in Angola.

## Coloured MP badly injured in Cape grenade attack

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Granades were thrown into the homes of two Coloured MPs near Cape Town early yesterday, seriously wounding one of them, a deputy minister-designate.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, black officials and community leaders claimed to have evidence of a plot by a group of whites to kill or kidnap Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, and 13 other prominent anti-apartheid figures.

The Rev Frank Chikane, a leading member of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front and who is facing treason charges, said at a press conference that unidentified whites had hired about 30 blacks as a hit squad.

The MP injured in the Cape attack is Mr Luwellyn Landers, a senior figure in the Labour Party, which commands an overwhelming majority in the Coloured (mixed-race) chamber of South Africa's parliament of whites, Coloureds and Indians.

In a recent reshuffle, he was appointed Deputy Minister for Population Development. At the same time, an Indian MP, Mr Soobramoney Naicker, was

being rejected by the majority of our people. Our demand is one country, one parliament. Forward to the People's Freedom Charter."

Participation in the new parliament was widely opposed within the Coloured community when elections were held in August. The reference to the Freedom Charter could suggest links with the ANC and the UDF which is not banned. Both subscribe to it as their political manifesto.

Mr Landers and his wife were in bed in their modest home in the Coloured suburb of Mitchell's Plain when the attack occurred. He was lying with his back to the window through which the grenade was thrown, and was sprayed with shrapnel.

He was taken to Groote Schuur hospital for emergency surgery. At yesterday's press conference on the alleged plot against Bishop Tutu, Mr Chikane alleged that, according to the information unearthed, the kidnappings or killings had been due to begin last night and to continue at the rate of four a day until next Sunday, the anniversary of the start of the 1976 Soweto riots.

## Tamils kill four police in ambush

Colombo (Reuters) - Four soldiers and a policeman were killed yesterday when separatist Tamil guerrillas blew up a convoy in their latest attack in Sri Lanka's Eastern Province, security sources said.

The attack at Dehiwatte came hours after armed guerrillas had stormed into the village, killing 14 Sinhalese and burning 40 houses.

The guerrillas, fighting for a separate Tamil state, fled when an army unit moved into the village and opened fire. One guerrilla was shot dead.

The fresh violence came as a Sri Lankan legal team prepared to leave for Delhi tomorrow for further talks with India on a possible plan for a political solution to the ethnic crisis.

Official sources said the talks would follow up discussions between President Jayewardene and the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi in the Indian capital earlier this month.

The attack on Dehiwatte was launched by a guerrilla group calling itself the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam led by Velupillai Prabhakaran, the sources said.

The group, the largest of about six guerrilla organizations operating in Sri Lanka, stepped up raids in the Eastern Province a month ago, triggering a fresh outburst of communal clashes between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils there.

The National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulthumudali, told the cabinet today the group had apparently refused to fall in line with other rebels inclined to end violence after the Delhi summit.

## Thailand tries to beat back Vietnam troops

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Fighting has been going on for five days between Thai forces and about 400 Vietnamese soldiers who crossed into Thailand's north-eastern province in pursuit of Cambodian guerrillas.

A Thai military spokesman said the Vietnamese were resisting attacks by Thai infantry, artillery and aircraft trying to force them back across the border.

Thai officials said yesterday that there had been almost 100 similar incursions in the past seven months.

There is no news of casualties in the latest incident and little other detail about the fighting. A delegate of the international committee of the Red Cross said it began less than two miles from a refugee camp housing 30,000 Cambodian refugees. They had now fled deeper into Thailand.

## Six parties contest Zimbabwe elections

From Jan Raath, Harare

With six political parties fielding 257 candidates in the elections for Zimbabwe's black electorate, the 19-day official campaign has begun.

For his candidates, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has retained all the Zanu (PF) members in the Cabinet and the deputy ministers, with the exception of Mr Tinasayi Ziyambi, a Minister of State.

The Zanu (PF) Director of Elections, Dr Herbert Ushewokunye, told reporters this week that Mr Ziyambi and two other party officials had been stripped of their candidatures. Investigations were proceeding to determine their part in the misuse of £30,000 worth of party campaign funds.

For the rest of his line up, Mr Mugabe has dropped 11 MPs chosen in the haste of the 1980 elections, and replaced them with men and women whose political capabilities the party has been able to gauge at length during the past five years.

Zanu, the opposition party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, has fielded candidates in 80 constituencies to ensure that Zanu (PF) acquires no uncontested seats. However, Zanu has pulled nearly all its political heavyweights, including Mr Nkomo, into the party's heartland, Matabeleland, where they will be less at risk to the Zanu (PF) political machine.

In Matabeleland Zanu (PF) has listed candidates who pose a serious threat in at least three of the 15 Matabeleland constituencies.

Mr Enos Nkala, the lone Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's Politburo, is to stand in the Filabusi constituency, his home area. In the seat of Binga, the home of the primitive Tonga people in the remote north of the country, Zanu (PF) is fielding a popular local administrator, himself a Tonga.

In Beit Bridge, dominated by the Venda-speaking people, a group very distinct from the Ndebele, Zanu (PF) has chosen Mr John Mbedzi.

The United African National Council of Bishop Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister, has dotted its 54 candidates over most of the country.

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## SPECTRUM

## Uncle Sam's high-flying hawk

The Times Profile:  
General Vernon Walters

The new British-educated, US ambassador to the United Nations, has never pretended that modesty is one of his virtues. "I have been moving around this world for the last 40 years and I have come to know an awful lot of people," General Vernon Walters remarked, sprawling on a couch in his equally new State Department office.

The three-star general is proud of the company he has kept on behalf of five American presidents during the last four decades. Presidents and Prime Ministers, dictators and democrats, generals and guerrillas, he seems to have met them all and has anecdotes in abundance to tell them.

Most he met privately as he moved around from capital to capital as a kind of unannounced global trouble-shooter. During the last four years alone he has travelled more than a million miles as President Reagan's "Ambassador at large", visiting 108 countries (he has their flags on a shelf in his office to prove it). Never were any of his missions announced in advance. Most were not even reported after his return, although some, such as his role during the Falklands war, filtered out after a while.

Walters's long history of secret diplomacy, his military background and his stint as one of the United States master spies (he was deputy-director of the CIA under President Nixon) have given him the reputation of being an American James Bond. Tass once reported his appointment as military attaché at the US Embassy in Paris with the words "the arch spy takes his post".

Walters quite enjoys the Bond comparison except that "it has no connection with reality, I mean, we and the Soviets don't go around killing one another, nor do the British". However, there was something rather James Bondish about the way he smuggled Henry Kissinger in and out of Paris for secret contacts with the North Vietnamese before the Vietnam Peace Conference.

Now that he is emerging into the limelight, General Walters tries to play down his past in intelligence. "This idea that I have always lurked in the shadows is bunk", he said, pointing out that he wrote a book, *Silent Missions*, in 1978, laying out his life for public scrutiny. "I have never crept around the world wearing a false beard, nor travelled under a false name."

Walters's friendship with people in high places will hold him in good stead at the United Nations, where who you know is often as important as what you know. So will his skills as a linguist. He speaks seven foreign languages - Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese - and, whenever possible, he intends to speak to his UN counterparts in their own tongue.

His linguistic gifts propelled Walters into prominence at an early stage. In 1942, as a young American subaltern with a knowledge of French, he became involved in the North African talks that led to Admiral Darlan bringing his French Forces over to the Allied side. He also gave a tank ride to a 13-year-old Moroccan

prince, later to become King Hassan II. Later he interpreted for generals, Secretaries of State and Presidents, notably President Eisenhower who took Walters with him on all of his foreign trips.

"A Spaniard once said to me: 'The gift of tongues is the gift of the Holy Ghost. How generous he has been to you!' I replied: 'But you must understand that being a just God he has compensated by giving me deficiencies in other areas'. He shrugged his shoulders and broke into a broad grin when asked what they were."

Some of his critics claim that Walters has remained essentially a multi-lingual messenger throughout his career and has never been involved in the formulation of policy. Although he makes no claims to be an intellectual of the stature of his controversial predecessor, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, he disputes suggestions that he does not have the wit or the experience to make major policy judgements.

I do not feel awestruck or intimidated at all in taking this job", he said. The fact that his nomination was supported by such political rivals as Kirkpatrick and George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, suggests that such reservations about his abilities are not widely shared.

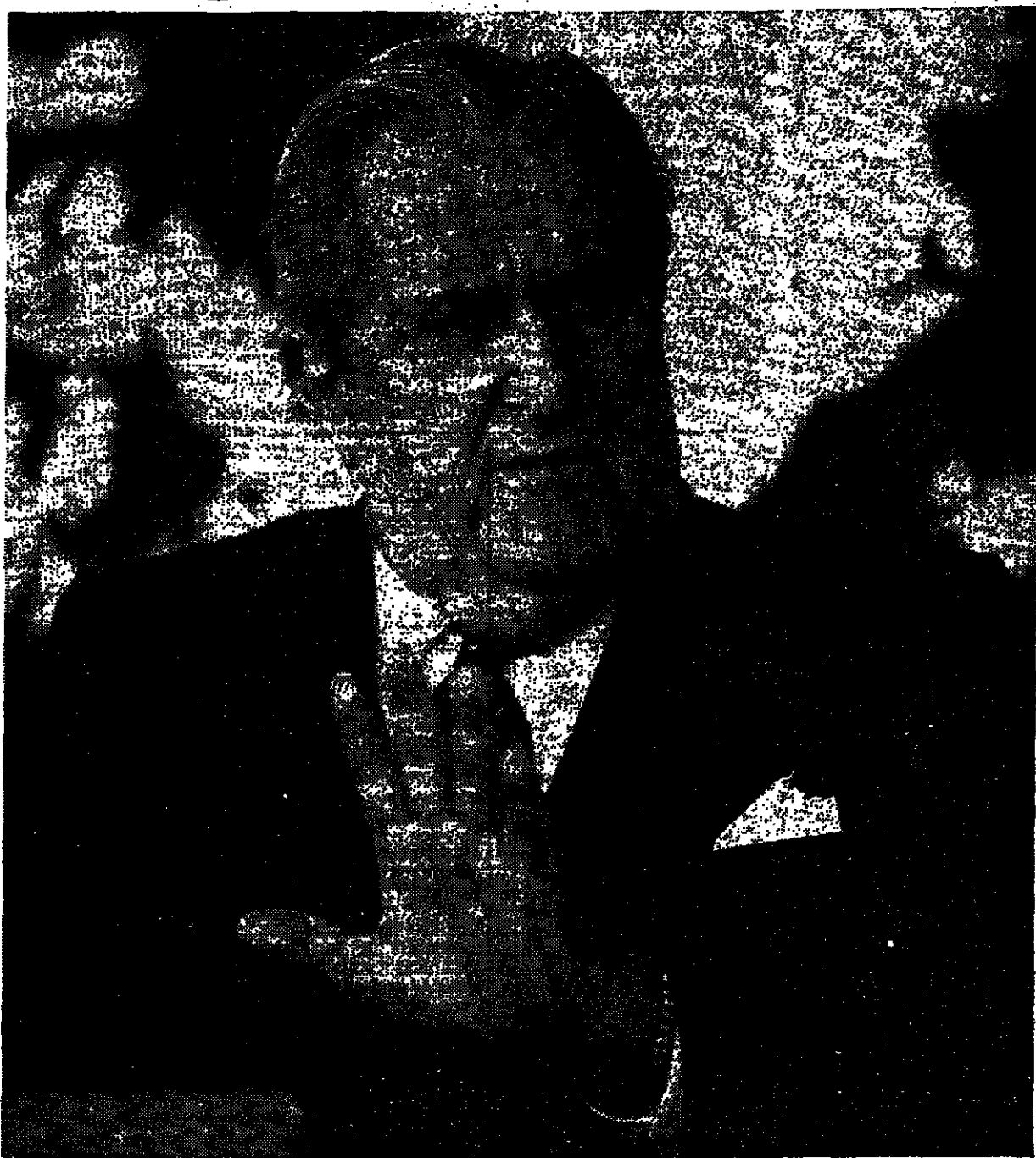
Although his diplomatic style will differ, Walters intends to follow in Mrs Kirkpatrick's footsteps at the UN by refusing to tolerate unfair criticism of the United States. "I want to get the United Nations back to being what it was originally supposed to be, an institution for the resolution of conflict, not an institution for lynching the US by resolution."

Walters is scathingly critical of Congressional opposition to the administration's clandestine attempts to help the Nicaraguan rebels, which he attributes to a "deep-seated guilt feeling" that pervades American life. "The media here has fostered this feeling of American guilt. If there is an earthquake in Java, someone will ask: 'Was it the CIA or did the Defence Department do it?'"

Politically, Walters describes himself as being right of centre, ideologically on the same wavelength as Mrs Kirkpatrick. He is a large, swashbuckling figure whose girly betrays a passion for chocolates (but who neither drinks nor smokes), and he admits happily to being an unabashed American flag-waver. His view of the world is determined by his belief that "the US is the last and best hope for mankind".

He is anti-Communist because "I think the expansionist form of Communism, this messianic determination to spread liberation to everybody, is a great danger to human freedom, but I am certainly not a McCarthyite". He also describes himself as a pragmatist, which means being prepared to talk to one's foes.

Walters, a devout Catholic, says he invariably finds himself discussing his religious beliefs whenever he meets Communist officials in private. He recalls that on one occasion Fidel Castro joked that he and Walters had one thing in common - they were



General Walters, a skilled linguist, has earned a reputation as a global trouble-shooter

## BIOGRAPHY

1917: Born in New York.  
1939-44: Attended Stuyvesant College, England.  
1944: Enlisted in US Army.  
1942-45: Served in North Africa and Italy.  
1945-48: Military Attaché in Brazil.  
1950: Accompanied Averell Harriman to Korea.  
1951: Assisted Harriman in US mediation attempts between Britain and Iran.

both pupils of Jesuits. "Yes", replied Walters, "but only I have remained faithful (using the Spanish word *fidel* as a pun for faithful)".

He joined the US Army in 1941 and rose rapidly through the ranks, becoming aide-de-camp to General Mark Clark at the time of the liberation of Rome. Since then he has been a witness to many of the important events of the second half of the 20th century, such as the launching of the Marshall Plan, the setting up of Nato and the establishment of relations between the US and China, as well as attending numerous summit and international conferences.

During the hostilities between Britain and Argentina over the

1951-56: Assistant to the deputy Chief of Staff at SHAPE, Paris.  
1956-60: Staff Assistant to President Eisenhower.  
1967: Served in Vietnam.  
1967-72: US Military Attaché in Paris.  
1972-76: Deputy Director of the CIA.  
1976-80: Established private consultancy.  
1980-85: President Reagan's "Ambassador at large".  
1985: Appointed US Ambassador to the United Nations.

Falklands in 1982, he accompanied Alexander Haig, the then Secretary of State, on his abortive attempt to mediate between London and Buenos Aires. After President Galtieri had spurned Haig's attempts to negotiate a settlement, he sent Walters back for one last effort to persuade the Argentines to withdraw.

"I told him that the Argentines would lose if there was fighting. He asked why I said that. I replied: 'There is a professional army, in which almost everybody had been shot at in Northern Ireland. They've seen hand grenades go off, they're used to the rattle of machine-gun fire. You have conscripts in the Falklands who have never had anything unpleasant happen to them.'"

Despite his red, white and blue Americanism, Walters's father was British and whenever Walters is in London he always stops at Harrods or Selfridge's to buy clotted cream and scones. Until her recent death, he used to visit his elderly Aunt Ethel. Once during the height of the IRA bombing campaign, when he was Number Two at the CIA, he took her for lunch at a fashionable London restaurant.

During the meal the head waiter came over to inform them that there was a bomb scare and they must leave the restaurant. "Are they after you?" asked Aunt Ethel, adding that she would not leave until she had finished her fish. Then the manager came over and said they must leave as the restaurant had just received a two-minute warning.

"I stood up and said: 'Aunt, we are leaving.' She picked up her glass of wine and said: 'Well, I may have to leave my fish, but I'll be damned if I have to leave my wine' - and she walked out on to the street carrying the glass. If you ask me whether or not I am proud of my British heritage, that answers the question."

Nicholas Ashford

## On the mat with the black belts

Second Dan judo fighter Philip Nickson tackles the terrors of training in Japan

The dream of a judo pilgrimage to Japan is harboured by just about every one of the 150,000 adults and children who do judo regularly in Britain. After eight years of practice, it was my dream also. But the 12 hours flight to Tokyo gave me enough time, or too much time, to mull over the parting words of Neil Adams, our most successful judo champion.

"In ordinary life, the Japanese are among the most humble and generous people in the world, but on the judo mat, they are merciless," Adams had said. "Never forget that you are British, not Japanese, and you don't have to put up with being ground into the mat after three hours of non-stop practice, or strangled unconscious, revived, and strangled unconscious again as they tried to do to me when I first went."

On the flight, my mental tape recorder also replayed a comment made by Katsuhiko Kashiwazaki, the 1981 feather-weight world champion and five times All-Japan champion, who had taught at my club - London's The Budokwai - for a year. It was to his university, the newly-founded International Budo University (IBU), that I was now heading for a month's stay.

While in London, I had asked him about the Japanese reputation for strangling opponents unconscious, and how his arm had been broken three times in training. His reply, I recalled distinctly, was succinct: "People don't submit much in Japan."

However, buoyed up by the fact that there hadn't been any recent reports of British deaths on Japanese judo mats, I looked forward with interest to my first practice in the beautiful 400-mat dojo (practice hall) at the university. I was not unduly deterred, on entering, to find 150 young and fit Japanese black belts eyeing me hungrily. I mean, I was the only male Westerner not only in the dojo but in the 25,000 population of the neighbouring town, the fishing port of Katsura.

After all, I had the comforting knowledge of having practised with some of the world's best fighters at the Budokwai. And I knew that the purpose of the IBU, founded by Shigeo Matsushima, President of the International Judo Federation, was to incorporate some Western ideas in the training, rather than simply extend the unimproving traditional approach to Japanese judo.

## You wouldn't believe the cauliflower ears

My memory of the next three hours, and the next three weeks for that matter, cannot be recalled within the normal framework of chronology. All the common distinctions of success and failure, fast and slow and, particularly, pain and pleasure were suspended or warped or both. There was just an endless succession of bodies to fight big, small, medium, tall and thin, wide and squat.

I soon learnt that it wasn't the big ones I found difficult to handle, even though the 265lb benign-looking whales could dart into a throw with blinding speed. No, it was the little ones, the fierce 140lb fighters who, fearing nothing, tore my fingers from their jackets until they bled, ran me round the mat until I could no longer see, let alone breathe, and then threw me. I would rather not disclose what they did to me on the ground.

I found out, in later travels, that you can tell the good ground-work dojos from the ears of the inhabitants. You wouldn't believe the cauliflower ears I have seen at the IBU: there are long angular ones, short stubby ones, angry bumpy ones, moulded by hours of hard fighting and few submissions. Most of them would find a place in Western medical books.

Meanwhile the practices continued. From 7am to 8am we would run around the hills of Katsura, come rain or shine, tearing up the 60 steps of the

Shinto shrine, two by two, then one step at a time, then two again, then with a partner on one's back. Each day, Kashiwazaki (teacher) or his colleague, Nakanishi-sensei (world lightweight champion, 1983) would devise new and unexpected diversions, like sprints in the loose sand on the beach or an early morning swim in the April-cold sea.

The afternoon practices were best described as relentless. They started at 6pm, and often continued to 9pm, and we were expected to stay on for an indefinite period for extra practice. One class lasted, I remember dimly, more than four hours, with most of the time spent fighting. No less than 16 times the great drum in the corner boomed, announcing the change for a new partner which meant another five minutes of fierce throwing. Then 12 times the drum called the changes for the five-minute ground-work practice.

For the first few days they watched the *gajin*, the foreigner, assessing his strengths, working out the best way to dispatch him. I felt I was



walking around the dojo in a theatre spotlight. This was training, I told myself. It didn't matter whether I was thrown or whether I threw, and I tried to cultivate the lofty-spirited attitude of equanimity.

I had a depressing shock after about three weeks when, glancing through my *Beitz Japanese for Travellers*, I came upon the medical section. It gave the translation for "Doctor, could you have a look at this blister, boil, bruise, burn, cut, sting, swelling, wound... I can't move it, it hurts" and I realized that I could qualify for the lot.

It was then that I decided to stop worrying and enjoy myself. Kneeling in formal posture (Japanese formality was having its effect on me), I vowed to regard all future discomforts as mere apparitions and, miraculously, within a day (or so) I was arising in the morning without pain. I was able to think clearly and learn that by controlling my partner, here or there, I could sweep him off his feet more effectively; or that by using my legs in a more relaxed manner, I could avoid being mangled on the ground.

By now, the sea of impenetrable faces and cauliflower ears had broken up into individuals. There was Ota, the gritty samurai fighter who was always the first on the mat and the last to leave; Hamana, known as Crazy Hamana because he would travel the whole dojo in a non-stop flurry of attacks; and Nakagawa-san, the team captain with an incisive throwing skill that few could resist; and little Kubota who bounced me from pillar to post even though he weighed about 45lb.

Before I left, I asked Kashiwazaki-sensei, again, about strangling people unconscious which I saw happen at the IBU occasionally. He said: "Most of the time, you must tap. You must submit. But there are occasions, when you are practising with a rival, or a teacher, and you have been caught in a strangle and you do not want to submit. You have been beaten technically. But you must show that you have only lost through a technical inadequacy which, in time, you will overcome. You must stare deep into the eyes of your opponent and show him that your spirit has not been crushed. And you stare until everything goes black."

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9 Square dance (9)	18 Young men (6)	21 Submit (6)	23 Strategem (4)
11 Shop (5)			
12 Restrain (7)			
13 Sate (7)			
14 Provide (5)			
22 Episode (9)			
24 Vessel (5,8)			
DOWN			
1 Ordains (6)			
2 Immediately (6)			
3 PM's country house (8)			
4 Market (6)			
5 Fly upwards (4)			
6 Fishing guide (6)			
7 Anglers' boots (6)			
12 Seaman (3)			
14 Appropriately (8)			
15 Indist (3)			
16 Justly (6)			

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DOWN: 1 Mate 2 Debauched 3 Mecca 4 Revive 5 Vary 6 Villa 10 Comas 11 Taste 12 Defer 13 Cleansing 14 Duds 15 Ajar - 18 Oldie 20 Tweed 21 Exot 22 Sago 23 Mope

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"They have been grave-diggers since 1924", remarked Conroy Maddox, struggling chirpily as he darted about unloading dusty boxes to retrieve letters and check the signatures to visitations from data-gathering students of the movement, his Belize Park flat in north London being a testament to a lifetime's passionate involvement with Surrealism.

As one of the last survivors of the committed hard core of British Surrealist Maddox has inherited something of the position of standard bearer for the cause. It is not easy. Surrealism's history in this country has been chequered with sporadic revivals, speedy disintegration and continual controversy about who is an authentic Surrealist.

Part of the reason behind the long neglect is the tendency of critics to draw scathing comparisons between the British efforts and the heroics of the French originators. Gradually this is changing. A state of exhibitions has been organized that should identify the English artists' distinct contribution, as the first mega-anniversary of Surrealism in this country approaches - the 50th anniversary of the first International Surrealist Exhibition held in the New Burlington Galleries in the summer of 1936 and initiated by Roland Penrose on his return from France. It was the event that launched this country into the mainstream of Surrealism and precipitated the formation of an English group.

Inaugurating the celebrations, a year prematurely, is the touring exhibition *A Salute to British Surrealism 1930-1950*. Although the show is far from stringently selected and is buffered with insignificant non-Surrealist works, it gives colourful background to the period. Opened amid a flurry of attempts to rekindle the Surrealist spirit, it was attended by a nun and a spectre revived from 1936 - a white figure, dangling a pork chop, her head masked in red roses. George

## An art eclipsed by surreal antics



Art matter: 'Anatomy of Space' by Reuben Mednikoff

Melly initiated an elaborate ceremony in which heavy-handed chance caused the derobing of his sagging corpulence, and staring on pearly was Eileen Agar's *Ceremonial Hat*, a wonderful concoction of flowers and fishbones, to be worn while eating bouillabaisse.

Surrealist antics frequently eclipsed Surrealist art and 1936 was no exception. The press had a field day. André Breton appeared in green, his wife with hair dyed to match. Dali made a speech wearing a diving suit.

"Lord Berners was given the task of ordering the suit for Dali," Maddox recalls. "He rang up this firm and the man asked how deep he wanted to

go. As deep as the subconscious, Berners replied. 'Well, he'll need a very strong one', replied the man. They bolted this thing on poor Dali's head and afterwards they couldn't find a spanner. Dali was collapsing inside, the sweat pouring off him. Of course no one had heard a word of his speech.

"When we found out how they were conscripting the group to represent England, one was highly suspicious - we felt they were rather scraping the barrel. In Hampstead there was the nest of artists like Ben Nicholson, Barbara Hepworth, and Paul Nash and so on who were all involved. It was after Mondrian had been in London

and they were all very much influenced by him. In some cases they literally just grafted a bit of Surrealism on to their abstraction to make it acceptable for the show. The moment it was over they reverted.

"My feeling is the English never really made any study of Surrealism. I don't think they understood the basic theory behind it. English Surrealism never really had the power of the French. You couldn't put anyone up against Ernst or Dali or Masson. Henry Moore wasn't really interested, and at the time we published in the catalogue of the International Surrealist Exhibition in Paris in 1947, Moore was among those we excommunicated - for making images of the Madonna and Child. The nice thing was to stir things up against people we didn't like.

Politically, the group was far less active than its French counterpart and never aligned with one party. "In '38 Breton went to Mexico and sided with Trotsky and Diego Rivera.

"During the war Henry Moore, Penrose, Dylan Thomas - all that pub crowd - used to drink in The Swiss in Old Compton Street - until it was bombed. All that was left standing were the men's urinals.

"After '47 the group split up again - people went their own way. Herbert Read talked a lot about why the English group didn't survive and argued it was because we were all individuals and couldn't form a unity like the French. That's not really true. The real problem was there was no really powerful figure like Breton in France. People tried but it just didn't work. It comes back to the fact the English never really were committed Surrealists."

Jane Withers

*A Salute to British Surrealism* 1930 - 1950 at Bond Fine Art, 22 Princess Street, London W1 until June 22. Favers Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull, July 5 to Aug 4.



## BOOKS

## Life of the old pro of thrills

James Fenton on the memoirs of a popular novelist

HERE LIES  
ERIC AMBLER  
An Autobiography  
By Eric Ambler  
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10.95

Ambler "could no longer find any worth a second reading."

It was the villains who bothered me most. Power-crazed or coldly sane, master criminals or old-fashioned professional devils, I no longer believed a word of them. Nor did I believe in their passions for evil and plots against civilization. As for their world conspiracies, they appeared to me no more substantial than toy balloons, over-inflated and squeaky to the touch, with sad little characters rattling about inside like dried peas.

Mr Ambler may have made a shaky start in his efforts to rectify this state of affairs, but there is something impressive in his choice of villainy for *The Dark Frontier*. He knew a bit about the structure of the atom, deduced that an atomic bomb could be made, and that its possessor would have overwhelming political power. He guessed all this in 1935, but made, as he acknowledges, one mistake - he believed that the atom bomb could be constructed "in a single laboratory by a team of Russian scientists."

"If I had known a little more I might have written a science fiction novel of some consequence."



The old master of intrigue comes out of his covers

After the first book had appeared, a friend asked Mr Ambler what his literary models were. His reply included Pirandello, Stevenson, Gogol, and James Joyce. The friend said: "Try Somerset Maugham," - meaning the Maugham of *Ashenden* - and continued, "Never read very good writers when you are trying yourself to write good trash. You'll only get depressed. So Mr Ambler read Maugham and Compton Mackenzie, and went on, in the pre-war years, to write the five classic thrillers that established his reputation. Whether 'good trash' is a useful way of describing what he was producing in *Uncommon Danger*, *Epitaph for a Spy*, *Cause for Alarm*, *The Mask of Dimitrios*, and *Journey into Fear* I rather doubt. Popular writing does not have to be trash; and indeed what makes people sit up when they come across an Ambler or an (early) Le Carré is precisely the feeling that this is not trash. Still, the friend's advice appears to have concentrated Mr Ambler's attention on his duties as a storyteller. It is this gift that is so admirably on display once again in this autobiography.

The book opens with Ambler at the wheel of a new car which he has managed to drive off the Swiss motorway into a ditch. He is admitted into hospital and diagnosed as suffering from a touch of amnesia. But such is his fear of hospitals he tries to cover up the language and memory difficulties he is having in order to get himself discharged. The way the story unfolds gives one a charming insight into an old man's cunning in the face of a doctor. As the memory is restored, Mr Ambler recalls what it was like to be thinking about in the minutes before his accident: he had been contemplating the horrors of an American promotional tour.

The real reason for my not wanting to do the tour again would be too difficult to explain, too difficult in New York anyway. There, publishers are understanding about physical infirmities but easily lose patience with behavioural quirks and frailties. The quirk was my

belief, long held but still firm, that the best and by far the safest place for readers and writers to meet was on the printed page.

It is not so much the professional interviewers, Mr Ambler, as I recall very well, is a professional himself at being interviewed. I've never known anybody make the job so easy and pleasant. What gets him down, though, is pressure from the local wisecracks, rogue literati and aha instant analysts, the people who buttonhole him at bookstore events. He identifies two kinds:

Those who read novels but disapprove in their hearts of the habit, and those who saw novel-reading as a game in which the reader is challenged to find the real live person hiding behind the portrait on the jacket.

To say to the latter type that his novels are not autobiographical is to invite baffle, disappointed looks. After a while, on the gruelling tour he describes, he had resorted to telling people about his forthcoming, brutally frank autobiography which would answer all the questions. And yet, "I knew that I could never do it. Only an idiot believes that he can write the truth about himself."

To what extent we are to believe that Mr Ambler is not telling the truth about himself here, is hard to tell. He sounds very convincing to me. He has his chosen areas of reticence, of course, but the general approach is anti-pretentious and sardonic. There is a fine evocation of the world of musical entertainment in which he grew up. He has forgotten nothing, it appears, of his experiences as an engineer (he has the knack of talking shop and making himself interesting). Working in films during the war, he goes to Italy with John Huston; his brief description of a battlefield is one of the best things in the book. We end with the return to novel-writing after the war, but there seems to be plenty more left over for volume two. I hope he writes it. This book is a good read.

## Chilled vintage old Ambler

Tim Heald

THE LEVANTINE  
By Eric Ambler  
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95  
DOCTOR FRIGO  
By Eric Ambler  
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95

These two prize-winning Amblers - the '72 and '74 vintage - are showing extraordinarily well. I think some of the earlier years are exhibiting signs of age but these, one Middle Eastern and the other Central American, have all the characteristic firmness and precision of the best Ambler, while at the same time being topical and convincing about international politics, assassination techniques, and the intricacies of bomb manufacture and diagnostic medicine. Unlike cruder practitioners he can convey menace and fear without treading on the gone. His villains - El Lobo an overgrown, dissolute child with the "small contemplative eyes of an extremely dangerous fish" is wonderfully revolting, the Arab terrorist Salah Ghaleed even more so. His hero figures are a bit bloodless, and it's not easy to admire or even like either the Levantine Michael Howell or Dr Castillo, the son of a murdered banana republic despot. Both books are intricate and elegant. If there is one aspect that dates them, but which I like them for more than anything, it is their extreme fastidiousness. Definitely worth reading now but likely, I would guess, to retain their appeal for at least another decade.

## Up at the bar of history

Peter Martin

EASING THE PASSING  
The Trial of Dr John Bodkin Adams  
By Patrick Devlin  
The Bodley Head, £12.50

400 murders, fell on him when he tried to cash a Mrs Hullett's cheque for £1,000 hours before her death in 1956 from an overdose. Investigation by the self-publicizing "Duke" Hammond, "Hannan of the Yard", resulted, after highly prejudicial proceedings, in a first indictment for the murder of a different patient who had died more than six years previously, Mrs Morrell; and not for the murder of Mrs Hullett whose apparent suicide had prompted the notion that Dr Adams was doing more than just "easing the passing" of some of his old patients, the murder of Mrs Hullett was kept in reserve.

The prosecution case depended on massive prescriptions of opiates in the last days before death, and relied for motive on an insignificant legacy. Geoffrey Lawrence QC, a pleader in the clever and industrious category, based his defence on nursing records, undiscovered by the prosecution, showing less drugs to have been injected than prescribed. The medical experts

Dr Adams was a medical legacy-hunter practising in Eastbourne. Numbers of his patients gave him a golden handshake from the grave. Suspicion of murder, possibly as many as

disagreed on the lethality of both prescribed and injected doses. Dr Adams was acquitted of murdering Mrs Morrell but, perversely, the Attorney-General neither proceeded with nor withdrew the second indictment, so leaving Dr Adams free, but with his good name never to be restored.

In those days the Attorney-General had a well-recognized reversion to the office of Lord Chief Justice. The non-political contender would you ask, Lord Goddard's favourite, Devlin. The battleground of choice? Dr Adams's trial. Manningsham-Buller believed Devlin had robbed him of victory by his summing-up and counter-attacked ponderously in a Commons debate on, of all things, the conduct of Dr Banda, our recent state guest, in his independence Nyasaland. Devlin had judiciously examined Nyasaland and found it not to be inimical to the safety of Europeans: the Government disagreed. Banda nevertheless got Malawi; Devlin went young to the Court of Appeal and quickly on to the Lords; Lord Parker became LCJ; and Manningsham-Buller, briefly, achieved the Woolpack.

*Easing the Passing* is not only a forensic criticism from the unique perspective of the bench. It is an unfriendly, if brief, biography of a politician-legal careerist. It is a guide to the arcana of professions where ambition, ability, good judgement, and self-reflection do not necessarily go together. Most of all it is an informed speculation about the impending grandchild of the law, the neurotic, compulsive, self-absorbed, and self-abasing Lord Devlin's sharp eye, memory, and pen.

## Travels to the new world of the old country

FICTION

John Nicholson

FOREIGN LAND  
By Jonathan Raban  
Collins Harbottle, £9.50BLACK ROBE  
By Brian Moore  
Cape, £8.95BLACK MARINA  
By Emma Tennant  
Faber, £8.95LE CHIEN COUCHANT  
By Françoise Sagan  
W. H. Allen, £8.95THE BEANS  
By Carolyn Chute  
The Hogarth Press, £8.95

"Well... does it feel like a proper homecoming? George felt an unmanly pricking in his eyes. 'I don't know. Do you think it's hell not to know who Russell Hardy is?' 'Limbo, at least,' Diana said. 'Rather an enviable limbo, at that.'"

It's not enough, though. Brassed-off with the England of video-nasties and psychopathic cabbies, George buys himself a

boat, an old tub called Calliope, and escapes to sea. Figures from other times and places crowd into the galleys as George and Calliope meet rough seas in the Channel. Indeed much of the book takes the form of an extended reverie or reminiscence. It's a remarkable first novel, albeit by a writer already highly regarded for his travels. It is engaging, eventful, often very funny and quite beautifully written - that rare thing, a book that lives up to its publisher's hype.

The same alas cannot be said of *Black Robe*. Brian Moore has written several excellent books, but this tale of a young seventeenth-century French priest, whose relief for martyrdom sends him happily off on a Mission Impossible deep into Indian country, is an unsatisfactory cross between Graham Greene and Captain Marryat; the sort of thing Anthony Burgess might toss over a weekend. Mr Moore is clearly struck by the sickening cruelty of the Red Indians, and by the fact that they habitually addressed each other in terms of obscenity and abuse. These practices don't make for great literature, however.

described how the fatally wounded Lawrence attempted to communicate before losing consciousness. But Yardley's self-confessed interest is less in what Lawrence was than in how he was perceived. "The idea of the portrait of Lawrence's life has certainly been misleading," he writes. "By examining the origin and development of Lawrence as a media hero, it may be possible to observe how, or why, such distortions take place."

But there is no real mystery about the Press distortion of Lawrence. His manipulation of his own legend, and how he became, in effect, a familiar history. "One cannot act mod-

Neither Emma Tennant nor Françoise Sagan has lived up to her early potential. *Black Marina*, a confused account of a botched coup on a Caribbean island, gives Miss Tennant a chance to display many of the nostrums (and much of the paranoia) fashionable amongst well-heeled lefties in the early 1970s, while *Le Chien Couchant* merely proves that Miss Sagan is much less at home with contemporary French provincial Low Life than she was with metropolitan High Life 30 years ago. Better by far than either is Carolyn Chute's *The Beans*, a disturbingly convincing account of what it feels like to be at the bottom of the heap (in rural Maine) in a society which worships material success.



## SATURDAY

Paperback reviews include a new classic cricketing series

## Bones of an early media hero

Colin Thubron

BACKING INTO THE LIMELIGHT  
A Biography of T. E. Lawrence  
By Michael Yardley  
Harrap, £12.95

hero of legend. So the interest in this profoundly ambiguous man goes on. Lawrence himself predicted that his bones would be rattled with curiosity after his death, and the necrophilia has merely changed its tone, not its intensity.

Michael Yardley's *Backing into the Limelight* is the latest in a line of some 40 bone-rattling biographies, and it is fair to ask what more it adds, or claims to add, to the glut of Lawrenceans. The answer is: nothing deeply important (as Aldington said, we do not need a real analysis of the man himself as Mack did). Its distinction lies more modestly in incorporating the insights of previous sensational and often unbalanced biographies into a

readable and well-researched whole. Now that the scandals and protests have died down, a biographer may more easily adopt a level and objective tone, and Yardley does so. There is no hint of censoriousness here, still less of adulation. Yardley pays his decent but circumspect respects to Lawrence's role in the Arab Revolt, to his complex self-hatred at the betrayal of Arab interests ("We are calling them to fight for a lie and I can't stand it"), to his diplomatic manoeuvring at the Paris Peace Conference and his part in the stabilization of Jordan. From these pages Lawrence emerges as an adroit manipulator of men, as a generally misguided political strategist, and as a neurotic play-actor in whom the desire for esteem and the conviction of unworthiness pursue one another in soul-wearing circles.

Backing into the *Limelight* makes its own slight bid for novelty. But Yardley's rummaging in the British Museum archives shed no more light on what were probably Lawrence's earliest Intelligence exploits, and the author's journeys in the Middle East yielded little. But he uncovered some fresh evidence about Lawrence's relationship with the Press, and in Dorset he interviewed a previously unapproached, shy (and perhaps unreliable) witness to the motorcycle death, who

esty and advertisement at one and the same time", commented one of his more cynical contemporaries. But Lawrence did. "When he was in the middle of the stage," wrote Bernard Shaw, "with ten lights blazing at him, everybody turned and looked at him. He is hiding. He hates publicity."

The mystique of Lawrence depends as much on its audience as on its actor. Just as his romantic image excited his contemporary world, so the more complex person Lawrence presents today has prolonged his appeal into a less illusioned time. It is now half a century since he died, but his bones will be rattled for a while yet.

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"Mr Burgess takes hold of an immense theme with magnificent mastery... Detail and dialogue are breathtakingly vivid... A pretty certain contender for the 1985 Booker." Kay Dick, *The Literary Review*.

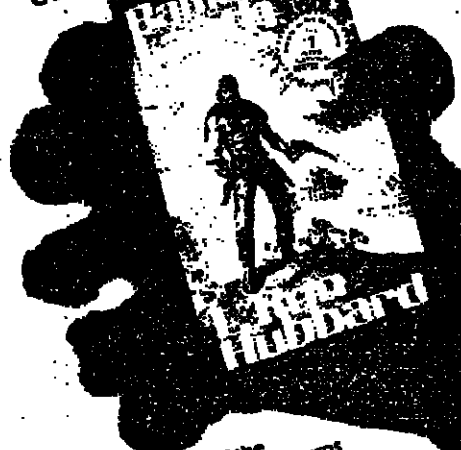
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Mission impossible

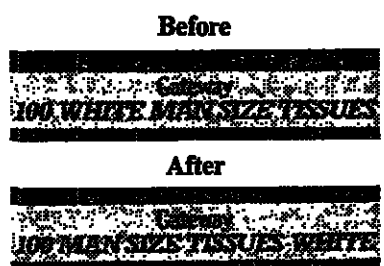
A Royal charity, of which the Queen is patron, has sacked its chief executive Peter Wallis because he is a Roman Catholic. Wallis, who only had the £19,500 a year job at the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen for two weeks, has accepted £13,000 in compensation. Yesterday Buckingham Palace said the Queen had been informed but would not comment further. Mission council member Viscount Thurso has quit in protest, together with fellow council member Brian Wilkinson, a Church of Scotland minister from Oban. Yesterday Viscount Thurso told me: "I thought the mission had managed to keep the lid on this. I still think they behaved shockingly. They have wasted £13,000 in people's legacies and subscriptions. How they will explain this on the accounts, simply don't know." Wallis, a 55-year-old former divisional director with P & O, who was head-hunted by the mission (motto: Preach the Word, Heal the Sick) understood he had simply to be a Christian. He happened to mention his faith in an article for the mission's house magazine, and immediately a special meeting was held where it was decided to dismiss him. In a letter to Viscount Thurso, mission chairman John Clarke said: "I wanted to open up the religious affiliation of the mission and in particular its staff, but I had not intended in taking it as far as appointing a Roman Catholic as secretary." Wallis, who is still searching for a full-time job, tells me he left the mission "in a state of shock".

### Commons law

Westminster was buzzing with cracks and cheap jibes during the defence debate yesterday when the Liberal defence spokesman, Paddy Ashdown, took the floor bearing a spectacular black eye. The former Special Boat Squadron commander it emerged, was thumped on Tuesday night when he disturbed a man tampering with a car parked in Kennington, London. Ashdown, who had been working late on his defence speech, tells me he rang the police when he became suspicious but fearing it would be too late, "had a go". The incident will amuse John Hume, SDLP member for Foyle. As a civil rights activist, he suffered the humiliation of being arrested at a Londonderry riot by Ashdown, then serving with the Royal Marines in Northern Ireland. Yesterday Ashdown insisted he doesn't make a habit of nabbing folk: "My hobby's winemaking. I'm a gentle soul really."

### Cover blown

Proof. Gateway store's defence to it's non-white clients is not to be sneezed at.



### Going batty

Christie's is facing a boycott by leading London art dealers after introducing numbered ping-pong bats, known as "paddles", which bidders must wave in its King Street auction rooms to identify themselves. Until now it was accepted that the auctioneer simply recognised the dealers. Yesterday Hugh Leggett, of Leggett Brothers in Duke Street, said: "I have never used one, and never will. If Christie's don't want my bid that's too bad." Leggett, who is secretary of Heritage in Danger, added: "It is all so un-British, picked up from our American cousins. Until now Christie's and Sotheby's have been as English as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding." Richard Herman, of Colnaghi's in Bond Street, told me: "These paddles don't exactly fit in with Christie's refined image. They make you feel like a child with a toy. One day someone's going to get hit by one." Sotheby's says it has no intention of adopting the ping-pong bats.

### Upbraided

Embarrassing times for a reporter on the *Police Review* who, after masquerading as a demonstrator at Moleworth, rated Cambridgeshire's police tops, while giving the thumbs down to the Met. According to the current *Police* magazine, the reporter has just been back to East Anglia where a senior officer suggested the *Review* was doing its usual hatchet job on the poor old Met. "Not so," she said, "a lot of others felt the same about the Moleworth demonstration, including the Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire." "And who," inquired the senior officer, "do you think you're speaking to now?"

### Darn it

Norman Tebbit was one of several celebrities asked by Help the Aged to donate odd socks for an auction to raise money for chiropody services. Tony Benn sent the ball rolling. Liv Ullmann sent a pair of tighty-boys. Geoffrey Boycott sent an unwashed sock on which he had doubtless scored a century, and Tebbit sent one with a note proclaiming: "I'm often asked to put a sock in it - so here it is."

# Should Israel switch to the Amal?

Christopher Walker looks at doubts about the SLA as fighting is renewed in Lebanon

Tyre, southern Lebanon. As Israel gradually, though by no means totally, winds down its involvement in southern Lebanon, the region faces a crucial testing period. United Nations observers believe it will determine whether the future will be uncharacteristically peaceful or witness the start of a new cycle of violence. The difficulties have been highlighted by the kidnapping by Israeli-backed militiamen of 24 Finnish soldiers serving with the UN.

Against informed advice, Israel has selected as its main weapon to contain its enemies the self-styled South Lebanon Army, a mainly Lebanese militia of its own creation, now commanded by General Antoine Lahad.

Even high-ranking Israeli officers speak scathingly of the capability of the SLA, whose hard-core fighters are thought to number no more than 500 men. They are assisted by a ragbag of local village militias which in the words of one Israeli UN officer "would make Dad's Army look like a crack unit".

There has been much debate inside Israel's defence establishment about whether to maintain the link with the SLA, exchange horses and rely more heavily on Amal, the growing force in Lebanon and the main Shia Muslim militia.

As well as facing opposition from

Palestinians and Muslim extremists, Amal is also spearheading the campaign to dismantle the "security zone" being administered with the cooperation of the SLA.

Those Israelis opposed to the zone have argued that it will only prolong the conflict, prove ineffective in shielding the Galilee from fresh barrages of Katyusha rockets and will postpone - perhaps indefinitely - the day when a modus vivendi can be achieved with south Lebanon's Shia majority. Although the zone is very much a fact - complete with reinforced Israeli gates and sullen queues of Lebanese waiting for permission to enter - there are still those who think that Israel may eventually abandon its commitment to the SLA.

Those who support reliance on Amal as the only viable long-term solution to Israel's unresolved security problems in the Galilee point out that the Shia Muslim population of southern Lebanon has already proved its fierce opposition to the return of Palestinian guerrillas. The Muslims represent the overwhelming majority of the local population and have already demonstrated their possession of a

large arsenal of weaponry and their ability to exercise control.

Much of their finance is now coming from local merchants who have been handing over large sums in the hope that Amal will succeed in maintaining the new-found calm in Tyre and the surrounding villages.

They also argue that the south Lebanese will never accept domination by the SLA, an Israeli creation which has recently demonstrated its ambitions to extend its influence beyond the natural boundaries of its power base in the Christian villages.

Arguing the case this week, the *Jerusalem Post* stated: "The SLA, as those who think that Israel may eventually abandon its commitment to the SLA, are still those who think that Israel may eventually abandon its commitment to the SLA."

The opponents of Israel's current strategy stress that reliance on the self-interest of the local Shia Muslims - who have no wish to provoke the harsh Israeli retaliation threatened in the event of the return of the PLO - is a gamble which would at least offer the opportunity of a calm future for hard-pressed

Jewish inhabitants of the Galilee.

As long as the SLA-run security zone is in existence, the Muslims are going to fight against it. In straight language, it means that the war is not yet really over," said one western expert. "The SLA has already shown the dangerous areas into which it is capable of leading its Israeli paymasters. The question is, can you blame Frankenstein for his monster?"

Among those known to favour a security blueprint for southern Lebanon based on a combination of UNIFIL forces and Amal militiamen is Brian Urquhart, the respected UN under-secretary. This week he began shuttling between Israel and Lebanon to press his case, already outlined in a letter sent to the Israeli defence ministry three weeks ago. According to one well-placed Israeli source, "Israel may be prepared to preserve a role for the SLA as well."

By dint of long years of cooperation, which began with the late Major Saad Haddad, there are many who are still wedded to the notion of blanket reliance on the SLA despite serious reservations. But there must be at least hints of a possible future change of heart when a senior Israeli officer can be quoted - as one was this week - remarking bitterly to the Hebrew press: "The SLA couldn't even fight a cripple."

## Bernard Levin remembers another wartime anniversary - of invasion

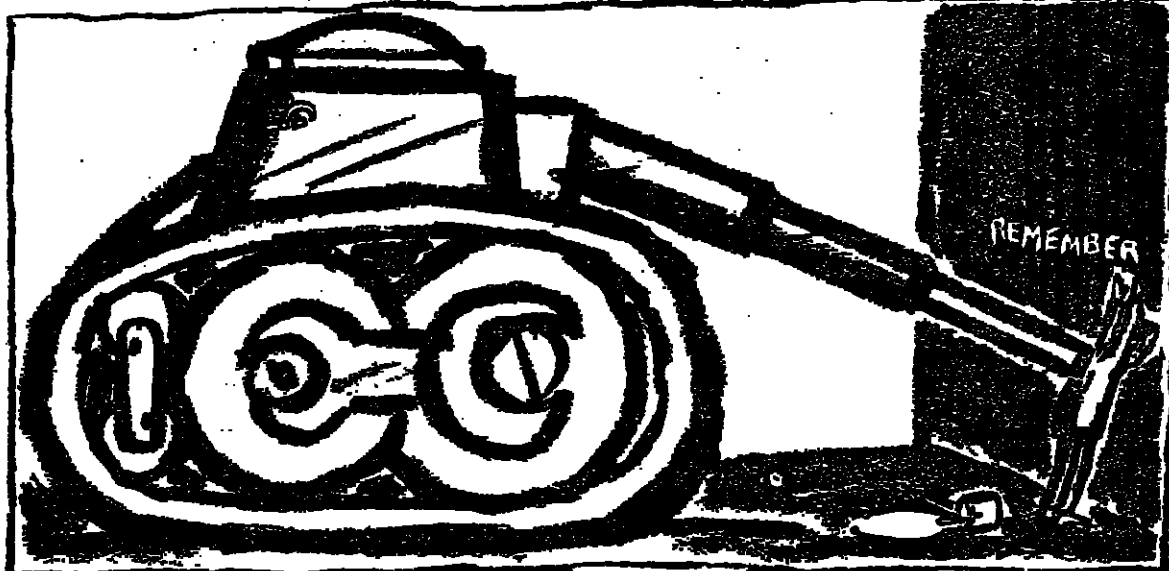
The exchange on the Glenelg Bridge seems to have been confined to the active agents of both sides. The American attempt to include wholly innocent dissidents as Sakharov and Scharansky failed. But the failure reminds us of those in the Soviet Union who struggle for freedom, and perhaps even more of those whose countries are occupied.

Of all the subjugated peoples of our time, I have often felt that the three Baltic States - Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia - have suffered a more strange and terrible fate than any except Poland, and are likewise second only to Poland in the courage and tenacity with which they have refused to accept the subject status imposed upon them with such savage cruelty. Like Poland, too, they were subjected to the barbarism of the Nazis as well as that of the Soviet Union.

The Baltic States have an immensely long history of civilized existence and a deeply rooted tradition: they were, yet again like Poland, the victims of the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939. They were seized by Soviet troops 45 years ago this week, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children were at once rounded up and deported to the Gulag. When Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, the Baltic States were overrun and occupied, whereupon further slaughter was visited upon the people of all three. When, towards the end of the Second World War, the Germans evacuated them, Soviet troops attempted their re-conquest but met with massive armed resistance ultimately overwhelmed by force of numbers and weapons.

Ever since then, they have been nominally incorporated in the Soviet Union, but so obviously illegal is the Soviet occupation of these countries that a number of western states, including Britain, still deny *de jure* recognition to Soviet rule. It may be thought that that is of no comfort to the Latvians, the Estonians and the Lithuanians, but in fact it is very important indeed as a sign which those who lead the resistance can use to proclaim that the Baltic States remain independent.

Yet resistance to the Soviet occupation becomes harder as the years go by, not only because of the unremitting brutality of the oppression but because successive Soviet rulers have carried out a policy of extirpating the indigenous culture of these ancient lands and of colonizing them with Soviet citizens; in Estonia, well over a third of the population is Russian (before the Second World War it was well under a tenth), in Latvia the Latvian population is now barely more than half of the total (before the Second World War it was well over nine-tenths), and even in Lithuania, where the resettlement has not yet gone so far, well over a quarter of



## Don't leave the Baltic states alone

the population of the capital, Vilnius, consists of Russian settlers. Colonists throughout history have always recognized that the strongest resistance to their rule is their subject peoples' sense of their own national identity, based on their history, their tradition, their culture and their racial cohesion. The wiser imperialists, like the Romans and the British, have tried, sometimes with great success, to make a friend of that idea of national identity; you will find the idea beautifully enshrined in Kipling's *Norman and Saxon*. The more stupid and criminal (or the more ideologically obsessed) have sought to destroy that identity altogether. Hitler, at any rate in his Eastern progress, and Stalin, together with all his successors, typified the latter approach, as did Mao with his destruction of the Tibetan culture. Again, the Baltic States have been the most notable victims of this persecution. Some examples will make clear what has happened.

An analysis of the writing and teaching of Lithuanian history in Lithuania is instructive. In the 10 years from 1971 to 1981, 83 university dissertations in the field of history were accepted; only 16 of them were about the 750 years of Lithuanian history before 1918; of the 21 concerned with the years between 1918 and the Soviet invasion, 19 were about the activities of the communists; the remaining 46 were about Lithuania under Soviet occupation (and of course it is axiomatic that none of these would have been accepted if they had been politically critical). In effect, the history of Lithuania starts where the communists appear; there is no more powerful ingredient than history in the brew of nationalism, and the imperialists in Moscow, recognizing this, are determined to strain it out.

The process of "Sovietization" is enforced throughout all the Baltic States. There is, for instance, constant pressure on the Estonian language (a very ancient tongue, indeed, part of the stem from which Magyar and Finnish also spring); more and more administrative communication is conducted only in Russian, and although Russian is compulsory throughout the entire school system, there is no obligation on the Russian settlers imposed on the Estonian people to learn the language. And indeed, in a confidential document dated 1978 and smuggled to the West in 1980, it was officially laid down that those who write in Russian are to receive all preferences over those who, in their own country, write in their own language.

The same assault on the very idea of a separate nation is in progress in Latvia; again, a single instance will symbolize it. Publishing in Latvia is of course entirely state-controlled; that control is exercised not only to impose ideological conformity but to weaken the hold of the Latvian language. Every lastrum from 1945 to 1977 (the last date for which figures are available) has shown a decline in the proportion of books in Latvian, from four-fifths to one-half by now it must be under a half, and the pressure continues.

I have not touched upon the rigid and ruthless control of all aspects of life in the Baltic States, since it is the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as else-

where in the Soviet Union; the proportion of persecuted dissidents is very much higher, of course, because the resistance, being based on nationalism, is more widespread and more determined (as, within the Soviet Union itself, it is at its fiercest in the Ukraine). But the most relentless persecution is of religion, because - and here, too, the parallel with Poland is tragically close - it is the churches in the Baltic States, all three of which are still full of believers, that have done most to keep alive the sense of identity by reminding their flocks that neither communism nor any other secular system can be accepted as supreme. The world rightly reared in horror at the murder of Father Popielusko in Poland, so much so that the Polish authorities deemed it safest to put the killers on trial, and even convict them; there have been many Father Popieluskos in the Baltic States, such as the Latvian priests Father Turjais and Father Zilvinskis, murdered in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

The governments of the West, having made (some of them, anyway) their gesture of sympathy for the Baltic peoples by refusing to accept the Soviet occupation as legal, no doubt think that they need do no more. But they could do a great deal more. If western leaders could occasionally mention the subject of the continuing occupation of those countries, it would have an enormous, and enormously heartening, effect on the citizens of three ancient, independent and devoted peoples, struggling to keep hope alive through the years. Next week, I shall give a single example, of a Lithuanian priest who has suffered years of imprisonment for his faith, which I hope will illustrate why the people of the Baltic States are still resisting their conquerors, and why it is of the highest importance that they should know that the West has not forgotten them.

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# Home thoughts from a board

The St Mary's Street area of Southampton is an unremarkable example of Britain's decaying inner cities. It does not suffer from extreme poverty, unemployment or bad race relations, and on a sleepy Sunday afternoon it is hard to imagine the sort of scenes which took place in Brixton and Toxteth four summers ago.

Yet for those who live and work there, the problems are real enough. That is why a team of experts was brought together recently by the Royal Institute of British Architects, to try to find some solutions. About 100 people attended a public meeting. They included the owner of the local cafe, policemen on the beat, ward councillors, a property developer, residents and shopkeepers. The meeting was good-humoured and positive, not the sort of brawling which has been the norm in the area. It was to be expected when politicians and public servants meet those they serve.

The St Mary's area thrived from the Second World War until the Second World War. Then a cycle of decline set in. The eastern docks started to run down; new shopping facilities in the city centre took business away, and a 1956 city development plan never got off the ground. Planning blight really took hold when a new dual carriageway severed St Mary's from the city centre, and new housing, at lower densities than the slums which it replaced, reduced the number of homes from about 3,000 to about 900 today.

As a result shopkeepers' profits decreased and some moved out. Others who could afford the rates and rents - owners of sex shops, porno cinemas, nightclubs and amusement arcades - moved in. St Mary's Street became shabbier, the choice of shops more restricted, and prostitutes established themselves in Darby Road just to the north.

In 1980 Canon Milner, then rector of St Mary's church, set up a local action group representing street and market traders, the church, the technical college and two schools in the area, and residents. Ward councillors and members of the city planning department joined in. Public money has been poured into the area, but that was not enough, and the local group opposed some of the council's ideas. In autumn 1982 the action group visited architect Rod Hackney, who was investigating the American system of regional/urban design assistance teams (Rudats) to help revive inner city areas.

The American Rudat scheme, administered by the American Institute of Architects, has now benefited nearly 100 cities; the next one takes place in Jacksonville, Florida, in September. The idea was pioneered in 1967 by a British architect living in the US, David Lewis, who thought such an initiative might help Britain in the wake of its own inner city riots of 1981.

Richard Burton, a partner in architects Ahrends, Burton & Kornick, who chaired the weekend St

Mary's Street community urban design assistance team (Cudat) said: "Our role was to give a second opinion... we acted as a bridge between those who may feel they have inadequate representation and the authorities, and tried to... create an atmosphere of understanding."

This first British Cudat, which had as its slogan "Let's Put the Heart Back in St Mary's", comprised an architect-planner, a sociologist, an economist, a traffic engineer, an administrator and Burton. The team had studied the area for five months before descending en masse for an intensive series of discussions, representations and visits, working through most of Saturday night and Sunday morning to draw up their recommendations.

The key issues, they discovered, were finding the right role for the place, and remedying the lack of parking space and the under-utilization of vacant sites, school and church buildings. Residents had been calling for a new community centre, but the team suggested that improved access to existing facilities would have the same benefit without the cost; similarly, instead of putting a new £180,000 roof over the market as the council planned to do, the team suggested building a specialist shopping centre in the existing street, offering events and entertainment.

Other suggestions included closing half the dual carriageway (which is used at only 20 per cent capacity)

to make parking space; creating an innovation centre and workshops linked to the technical college; and enlarging the choice of accommodation, perhaps by appointing a resident community architect and setting up a housing association.

How this might be achieved formed an important part of the team's final report to local people. It suggested setting up trusts similar to those which have worked successfully in Warrington, Derbyshire, and North Kensington, London, to package funding from different sources.

"Urban regeneration is a long and difficult process, and often involves swimming against the tide. But given a partnership between the community, property owners, businessmen and the local authority, we believe St Mary's will show Southampton, and perhaps the country as a whole, what living in a city should be about," the report concluded.

Nothing revolutionary in that - which is why the first Cudat will probably succeed in its aims. It is now up to the local people to implement all or part of what the experts have recommended.

While the 1982 Gold Medalist for Architecture, Berthold Lubekin, spoke out against community architecture and the Prince of Wales's endorsement of it at the RIBA on Tuesday night, the Cudat scheme seems likely to offer many inner urban areas hope.

Charles Kneivitt

Ronald Butt

# The wrongs of European rights

The European Court of Human Rights is by far the most important consequence of the foundation of the Council of Europe in 1949. Its job is to adjudicate on allegations of infringement of the Convention on Human Rights which the members of the Council, including Britain, signed in 1950.

Since the Council was established for the purpose, among others, of upholding the principles of parliamentary democracy, that is the situation against which its operation should be tested. It has for some time been my conviction that in practice the Court undermines parliamentary democracy, and its most recent judgement confirms that opinion.

This does not indicate a dislike of all the Court's judgements, or the motives of all who have recourse to it. Thus the judgement upholding the case of three British Railway employees who were sacked for refusing to belong to a closed shop was one with which I sympathised. The same is true of the motives which led a group of Danish parents to appeal to the Court to allow them to withdraw their children from classes in which what was indeniably pornographic material was used. (That case was turned down on the curiously unrealistic grounds that there are private schools in Denmark to which they could theoretically have turned.)

Yet none of this is any reason for shutting one's eyes to the flawed nature of this Court. It decides its cases in the light of judges' general principles, instead of by reference to a clear code of written law. It then demands that where its judgement conflicts with a law made by a democratically elected parliament, the judgement should override the law. That cannot be right.

This characteristic has been newly illuminated by the judgement in the test case brought to the Court by three non-British women without citizenship but with permanent rights of UK residence who wish to overturn the immigration regulations which prevent their foreign husbands from joining them.

The Court's judgement does not find the government guilty on any grounds concerned with "race", which does not altogether please the immigrant pressure group sponsoring their case. It also accepts that, to prevent the abuse of arranged marriages, couples proposing to marry should at least have met.

Even so, the three women and their backers have secured a judgement which threatens Parliament's right to legislate freely on immigration. The Court has stated that to exclude husbands infringes article 14 of the Convention, which declares that the "freedom and rights" stipulated in other articles should be applied without discrimination on any such grounds as sex, race, colour and much else.

It holds that men and women are equally entitled to the protection of another article in the Convention which proclaims respect for family life. The government has argued that the different treatment of male spouses is justified in view of high unemployment. But although the Court accepts that the government is entitled to protect the labour

market, it thinks that the differentiation in this case is not justified since incoming women, as well as men, may take work.

The Court, however, has a remedy for the conflict between its "jurisdiction" and that of Parliament. It wants Britain to provide its own constitutional remedies by establishing a Court of Rights for such appeals in Britain, and by writing the European Convention into British Law.

That course has its British advocates. But it flouts the whole English legal system which requires judgements to be made on a basis of clear law, with judges interpreting parliamentary intentions where necessary. We are now asked to accept judgements on bland generalities, some of which may even conflict with each other.

That will not do. Rights which are no more than resounding declarations of principle may have their place in the founding documents of new nations, but they must constantly be glossed by statutes which limit them. The ringing words of the American Declaration of Independence reveal the potential absurdity. "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal (in what way, precisely?); that they are endowed... with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life (what does that signify for American rights of gun-possession or capital punishment?); liberty (at what cost to the liberty of others?); and the pursuit of happiness." It is not ringing declarations but certain law that guarantees a civilized society, and Magna Carta, the greatest constitutional document of them all, is a list of concrete enactments rather than vague principles. The tradition of our law is that we prescribe remedies for wrongs, which lead to rights. The tradition of Roman law is to declare rights on which remedies are built. Unfortunately, in the European Court we are disadvantaged by being alone with Ireland and Cyprus in having common law.

But even that is not the heart of the matter. Whatever the legal system, a court of law needs to base its judgements on a parliamentary and political authority which is accountable to its people. The European Court has no parliament and no government. It is responsible to nobody; its law is the say-so of its judges. Parliament should debate the Court and the Convention. It would be a democratic act, (as the Convention itself allows, article 65), to denounce it, and the fact that the Greek colonels did so from non-democratic motives is no reason why we should not do so for parliamentary reasons.

What if the Court were authorized by the Commission (it is thought unlikely in Whitehall, but who knows?) to pronounce on the claim of Myra Hindley to be considered earlier for parole than the parole board has advised? What if it makes a nonsense of our immigration law in precisely the same way as, over corporal punishment in schools, it has already forced the Education Secretary into a ridiculous compromise instead of a clear-cut policy? The case of the European Court itself is bigger than that of its individual cases.

moreover... Miles Kington

## How Roy made me see the light

The tale I am about to relate to you is absolutely true, and I must ask you to believe that I have made up nothing.

In 1980 I was sent to Peru by the BBC to make a film in their series *Great Railway Journeys of the World*. This was because I spoke O-level Spanish and did not mind being on trains that arrived late. The lighting man in the BBC crew was called Roy and although old enough to have a hefty beard, he had never been out of Britain before. So chary was he of foreign places that during our entire month there he never changed his watch from British time.

So, having typed Roy as the kind of man who paid little attention to overseas goings-on, I was amazed when he drew me aside after a week and said to me: "I haven't told anyone else, Miles, but I am out here on a mission. I am the next president of Bolivia. As you know, our last two days filming are in La Paz, and my people are waiting for me to arrive."

This placed me in a quandary. Should I keep Roy's secret and call it in on his coming promotion? Should I alternatively go secretly to the producer and tell him that the lighting man had gone bananas? Luckily, I decided to keep quiet. Luckily, because after another week Roy drew me aside and said:

"I have good news for you, Miles. I have decided to make you my minister of finance."

"Why me, Roy?"

"Because you are the only person I can trust. I am surrounded by enemies."

Four days later, high up in the Andes, there was a further development. Roy came to me with a very heavy face and told me to prepare myself for bad news.

"What is it, Roy?"

"After you have been in office for a month, I am going to have you shot."

"Why so, Roy? I thought you trusted me."

"I do, I do. But I have to blame someone for the mess I have got the country in."

As we drew nearer and nearer to Bolivia, Roy's machinations got darker and deeper, and I believe that on the day before we entered the promised land I was due to be in

charge of five ministries, and be executed in four of them.

The extraordinary thing was that on the day we entered Bolivia there was a coup, and the government fell. The military announced that an announcement would be made later. People everywhere gathered round their transistor sets for the next development.

"My people know I am here," murmured Roy to me, as he set up his lights for the next shot. "I am waiting for the moment."

The next thing I can remember is being holed up in a hotel in La Paz with Roy, being shot at by government troops across the road. I told him I didn't think much of his command of the situation. "I have resigned, Miles," said Roy gravely. "This country is not yet ready for a man like me."

And so, unbeknown to the historians, a great moment passed. I didn't see Roy again, though I sometimes got postcards from around the globe signed "El presidente de Bolivia". I didn't see him again, in fact, until recently when I entered a delightful hotel called El Balcon de Espana near Tarija and found a BBC crew who had just finished filming Laurie Lee's *As I Walked Out Early One Morning*, the story of his travels across Spain in 1933.

"Hello, Miles," said lighting man Roy.

"Hello, presidente," I said without thinking.

"Shh," he said. "The others don't know. It is best they should not know. By the way, I have good news for you. Things are very restless in Bolivia and I may well be recalled. Only yesterday I had to disband the army and start forming a new one. How would you like to be Inspector General of the armed forces?"

I hesitated. "I will, double your salary."

"How could I resist? With a leader like Roy, it is very hard not to follow. Meanwhile, he has instructed me to continue this column until it is time to take office. It will all be good experience, as he has promised me the editorship of the seven government papers he intends to set up. I could not help noticing, by the way, that Roy's watch was now on Bolivian time."

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## NO CHALLENGE

The practice of challenging jurors, once virtually obsolete, is now a regular occurrence at the Old Bailey and other criminal courts in London and the South-East, and is spreading to major cities in other parts of the country. Recent letters published in *The Times* have described the disconcerting experience of correspondents who, as they are about to take the juror's oath, have been challenged off the jury by counsel for the defence, without any reason being given. The explanation, it seems, is the juror's appearance. A pin-stripe suit, an old school or regimental tie, a prominently displayed copy of the *Daily Telegraph* seem to provide a virtual guarantee that the bearer will be excluded from the jury.

The rights of an accused to challenge jurors have changed substantially over the years. There has always been an unlimited right to challenge for a specific cause, but this is rarely used, and a *prima facie* case must be shown before the court will investigate further. There used to be the right to make as many as 35 "peremptory" challenges, for which no reason need be given, but in the sixteenth century the number was reduced to 20 and in this century it has been further cut down, first to seven and now to three challenges. The reason for the existence of the right of peremptory challenge is not entirely clear. Blackstone, writing at a time when capital punishment was the penalty for a wide variety of offences, described it as "a provision full of that tenderness and humanity to prisoners, for which our English laws are justly famous", designed to benefit a person forced to defend his life

before a jury and who found someone in it the look of whose face disconcerted him.

Today the peremptory challenge seems to be used by defence counsel in an endeavour to achieve as far as possible a jury composed of people believed by the defence to be likely to be hostile to the prosecution and sympathetic to the defendant. Race, class, age, sex and education all seem to play a part in this selection process.

There is a discernible tendency to favour those who seem to be young, unskilled and relatively uneducated. Because there is not much for the defence to go on when deciding how to exercise the right of challenge, especially now that jurors' occupations are no longer included in the jury list, defence barristers are more or less limited to judging by impression. It is a very hit and miss affair, but that has not stopped the practice from burgeoning.

It is easy to see the effect of the use of peremptory challenges by the defence. Where a defendant is in the dock on his own, his room for manoeuvre is limited by the fact that he has only three challenges, but where, as commonly happens, there are several co-defendants, it is possible for the defence, by pooling their challenges, to exploit the right of challenge to such an extent that in some cases they can pack the whole jury with people to their liking. It is not a very edifying spectacle: it is embarrassing for the jurors who are challenged, and it hardly induces a sense of respect for our system of justice in those present in court at the time, including the jurors waiting.

The principle of random

selection is fundamental to our jury system. It has been found necessary to make a limited inroad into this principle by allowing jury vetting in terrorism trials and cases involving national security, but these are wholly exceptional cases and are subject to stringent safeguards. What is now happening is that the right of challenge is being used not in order to achieve a fair and just trial but in order to defeat the principle of random selection and replace it by a partial, or in some cases a total, selection of the jury by the defendant.

Defenders of the right of peremptory challenge argue that a person is entitled to be tried by his peers, and that it is perfectly legitimate for him to wish to be tried by people of a similar background, race and education to his own. But is this what is meant by trial by one's peers? Our legal system has never provided for a jury to be composed of people of the same sex, age, class, race, religion and political beliefs as the accused. The argument confuses trial by one's peers with trial by one's peer group. Trial by one's peers simply means trial by one's fellow citizens. It is no excuse for discriminating against potential jurors on wholly inadmissible grounds.

If the jury system is to survive in this country, it must retain its public confidence. The present abuse of a defendant's right of peremptory challenge is bringing the system into serious disrepute. This should be a matter of concern for all who care about jury trial. There is no longer any sensible justification for preserving the right of peremptory challenge, and it ought now to be abolished.

## MR GORBACHOV'S HARD ROAD

Mr Gorbachov's energetic efforts to reinvigorate the Soviet economy have earned him much sympathy at home and abroad. His dramatic call on Tuesday for more effective management and better quality output echoed the criticisms of domestic dissidents and foreign specialists normally denounced in Moscow for alleged antisoviet propaganda.

The thoughts of Mr Gorbachov have, of course, had their precursors in official philosophy. Since the late 1970s, it has become clear even to slow-reacting Soviet economic planners that the pursuit of growth by "extensive" development - creating huge additions to low-quality productive capacity - needed to give way to "intensive" development, making more efficient use of resources. The two stimuli were a looming shortage of manpower in an economy which had hitherto pursued higher output basically by laying more hands to lathes, and the dawning acceptance of the need to make efficient use of energy and other raw materials.

But economic acceptance, and opaque exhortation in a series of plans, are a far cry from results. Some bottlenecks are being broken open, particularly in the energy sector. But too much investment is expensively con-

centrated on the building of vast new industrial plants rather than improving output from existing ones; a failing on which Mr Gorbachov laid particular blunt emphasis. So far this year the USSR has produced less oil, coal, steel, synthetic fibres, cements and cars than in the same period last year, which itself yielded disappointing results.

Politically this is a good time for Mr Gorbachov to make changes; he can blame shortcomings on his predecessors, while replacing political opponents with his own supporters. He wishes to consolidate his power base in the party Central committee before the February congress, and dismissing all the inefficient ministers and state planners would give him many vacancies to fill.

But even the politics of change will be far from easy. The party leaders no longer have the power of life and death over colleagues which Stalin enjoyed. The inefficient ministers are important political allies of some politburo colleagues who will offer them protection. Mr Gorbachov may appear a young radical when he attacks the Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy Ivan Kazanets and other administrators who fail to deliver the goods, but some of his listeners know that such

personal criticisms are not new. At the November 1979 plenum when Mikhail Gorbachov was raised to candidate member of the politburo, Mr Brezhnev was even more forthright in naming names. Even then Mr Kazanets was singled out for "blatant waste of metal" and for his "sluggish" approach to technical progress.

Other ministers hauled over the coals by Mr Gorbachov this week had the same treatment six years ago without any noticeable improvement following. In 1957 Nikita Khrushchev attempted reforms of the ministries much more fundamental than anything Mr Gorbachov has attempted.

Will the USSR now follow the Hungarian example by allowing some private enterprise and encouraging greater initiative? The Chinese experiment certainly suggests that steps in this direction could bring rapid improvements. But the reforms introduced under Mr Andropov to give managers greater independence from central control have not received wide application. And the centralized party structure cannot easily be adapted to permit greater regional autonomy, with all the accompanying risks of encouraging aspirations for separatist development among national minorities.

## TIME TO GNAW THE UMBRELLA

England's sporting pride has taken a battering in the last week or two: defeat for the cricketers in the three one-day matches against Australia, a record beating for the rugby players in New Zealand, and a ban on footballers in the wake of the hideous events in Brussels. The Test series for the Ashes, which starts today, at Headingley, provides England with a chance to restore national morale.

The traditional five-day game will itself, to a certain extent, be on trial, for in the rest of the world the excitement of the one-day contest seems more able to attract spectators through the gate. With the one-day game, notably in Australia, has come the spirit of jingoism and partisanship that has bedevilled football. The behaviour of some elements on Sunday afternoons at English cricket grounds demands a watchful eye from the authorities. Advance Test match bookings, however, and the continued attraction of the baggy

green Australian cap suggest that we are some way from writing off Test cricket in this country.

Although England are favoured to win the Test series, the Australians are renowned for causing surprises. On their very first visit to Britain in 1878 the colonialists, inspired by the "Demon Bowler" Spofforth, had the effrontery to dismiss the might of MCC for 33 and 19 at Lord's and trounce them in a single afternoon. Further proof of Australian cricketing prowess was offered at the Oval four years later when England were defeated on home soil for the first time, and such was the excitement of the final afternoon that cricket folklore tells of the man who died of the strain and of another who gnawed through the handle of his umbrella as England failed to score the 85 runs needed to win.

Competition for the Ashes has mostly been in the spirit of the

game even if on one infamous occasion an obsession with winning took a sporting contest to the verge of open conflict. Jardine may not have been the ogre that last week's television dramatization of the "Bodyline" episode portrayed but his single-minded determination to curb Bradman's run-scoring powers and win the Ashes at all costs threatened relationships beyond the world of cricket.

Rule changes quickly put an end to bodyline tactics, but 50 years on - and in a much changed world - repeated short-pitched bowling by batteries of fast bowlers continues to offer a threat to batsmen. These tactics smack of the prize ring, not the cricket field. It is to be hoped that this summer's series against traditional adversaries will bring a re-emphasis of cricket's historic virtues: the captains, Gower and Border, are well enough versed in the game to be aware of their responsibilities.

seven years and there have been four amendments to Finance Bills on the matter. The Government has extended the life and powers of the Co-operative Development Agency and the Conservative Party, like all the other parties, says that it wants to encourage co-operative development. Yet the Treasury maintains this vicious tax discrimination against co-operatives without being able to explain its strange hostility to an enterprise sharing its profits with its employees in proportion to work contributed.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL DERRICK,  
30 Wandsworth Bridge Road, SW6.  
May 25.

co-operatives were excluded from the concession. The Treasury and the Inland Revenue recognise that the worker shareholders of a workers' co-operative have a powerful incentive to identify with an enterprise that is their own. The incentive is the more direct because they share in profits in the co-operative way in proportion to work contributed. But companies are discouraged from sharing profits in proportion to work contributed by converting to a co-operative basis by this vicious tax discrimination.

The Co-operative Development Agency has been pressing for this anomaly to be removed for the last

## Liberal MPs' voting on Bill

From the Secretary of State for the Environment

Sir, David Steel's article today (June 11) objecting to the Local Government Bill might be marginally more convincing if the Liberal members in the House of Commons who actually represent seats in the metropolitan counties had all joined him in voting against the Bill in the Commons. In fact one supported the Bill on second reading and two did not oppose its third reading - out of a total of four!

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK JENKIN,  
2 Marsham Street, SW1.  
June 11.

## Best use of energy

From the Director of the Association for the Conservation of Energy

Sir, This autumn the Government intends to introduce legislation which will permit the sale of the British Gas Corporation and all its assets to the private sector. In recognition of the continuing monopoly position of the new company, the Secretary of State for Energy has promised that a new regulatory authority will be created simultaneously.

If the legislation is to avoid the criticism of merely transferring a public-sector monopoly into a private-sector one it is vital that the new regulatory authority be so designed as to ensure that the gas company effectively takes investment, pricing and service decisions which are always demonstrated to be in the public interest, both short and long term.

In the USA, all but one of the states (the exception being Nebraska) have appointed or elected public utility commissioners whose job it is to oversee the activities of the various private companies providing monopoly private services with their state water, electricity and gas.

The majority of these commissioners have proved extremely effective in ensuring that the monopoly takes decisions, particularly on pricing and investment, which are demonstrated to be clearly in the overall public interest.

Whereas in Britain a forecast increase in demand for a fuel is taken to require the automatic response of increasing supply, in the United States, the private ownership of utilities has led to the inclusion of energy conservation as one of their resources. In evaluating investment options, the economic rationality of such an evaluation is that it is often more cost-effective to the utility to reduce energy demand from their consumers - by assisting them financially as well as practically - to use their fuel as efficiently as possible.

The existence of public utility commissioners has ensured that the Pavlovian response to create more and more energy-supply sources without reference to the alternatives (ultimately in neither the consumers' nor the stockholders' interest) is simply not permitted. The pricing and investment strategy of the monopoly utility are open to wide scrutiny and have to be approved by the commissioner following annual public hearings.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW WARREN, Director,  
Association for the Conservation of Energy,  
9 Sherlock Mews, W1.  
May 14.

## Rural Anglicanism

From the Reverend Michael McAdam  
Sir, "The Church" has given up writing Clifford Longley ("A deadly hush in the Church", June 8).

"The Church" - Does he mean "the clergy"? After 11 years as rector of a village in rural Hertfordshire I have recently been appointed vicar of a parish. It is a privilege to head up a group of a dozen parochial clergy who, far from having given up, serve their parishes with energetic enthusiasm and imaginative spirituality.

"The Church" - Does he mean "the laity"? I can write only of my own experience. The Church's ministry in this parish owes much to lay people who see me on my toes, have high expectations of the stewardship ministry and are unsparing of themselves in their efforts to be the Church, the Body of Christ.

I have looked in vain to find mention of God in Mr Longley's article. Perhaps he has escaped the notice of Dr Francis too. Life is to be found in him.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL MCADAM,  
The Rectory,  
Much Hadham,  
Hertfordshire.  
June 10.

From the Reverend D. M. Greenhalgh

Sir, It may sometimes be noteworthy that country churches are empty, but it is not news. It has always been so, in spite of some honourable exceptions where attendance is higher than in the towns.

Of many examples from the past one may be quoted from the *Oxford Diocesan Visitation Articles of 1738*. At Rotherfield Greys "ye last rector us'd to toll ye Bell and wait for a Congregation till at last he grew tired and left it off".

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREENHALGH,  
7 The Pastures,  
Kingshorpe,  
Northampton.  
June 10.

## Stonehenge seen in an alternative light

From the Chief Executive of "English Heritage" and the Director General of the National Trust

Sir, Dr Humphrey Smith (June 7) suggests that the only wish of the hippies and Druids at Stonehenge is to practise love and peace and mystical religion.

That is a sadly misplaced view of what the free festival has become. What began in the mid-seventies with groups of hippies joining the Druids for the summer solstice ceremonies has degenerated into a chaotic invasion which has no more than a tenuous connection with the midsummer acts of worship.

The six-week encampment of 30,000 people was treated last year as an open licence to inflict costly damage to the land, archaeological remains and woods at Stonehenge. It marred the enjoyment of many other visitors and threatened the persons of members of our staff who were trying to do their job.

Crowds of festival-goers disoriented themselves on the stones in scenes closer to desecration than to religion. About 1,000 young trees were torn or cut down; trenches and holes were dug with disregard for the ancient barrows; fences were ripped up and a scattered landscape of burnt-out vehicles and rubbish was the legacy of the festival.

English Heritage and the National Trust accepted last year the traditional ceremonies of the Druids on the night of the solstice and will certainly be ready to consider the possibility of similar ceremonies in the future. It is, however, a strange sense of values which would require prehistoric sites traces of legacies of geomancy and ancient earth magic - for which, again, reliable empirical evidence is lacking.

Certainly, the previous attitude of the Department of the Environment, National Trust and Wiltshire police has not helped. By deploring the festival over many years but not acting effectively against it, they have seen it established as a fixed institution and made this year's moves necessarily more forceful.

The entire failure of the authorities to suggest what else the festival's many thousands devotees might do or where they might go is very unfriendly towards it - rightly, as many might say.

Yours sincerely,  
CHRISTOPHER CHIPPINDALE,  
85 Hills Road,  
Cambridge.  
June 9.

## Control of pirate radio

From Mr Claran O'Hagan

Sir, John Catlett (feature, May 25) in his article supporting legislation of pirate radio stations such as Laser 558, claims that on the one hand Laser's frequency was chosen "with care to avoid interference with existing stations", and on the other that the station will not "broadcast political or religious propaganda".

Given the plethora of currently unused frequencies, as claimed by John Catlett, it is unfortunate that Laser should choose a frequency adjacent to the Irish national radio, RTE, and emit a signal which is so badly tuned that reception of RTE is very difficult, and sometimes impossible.

This represents an unfortunate loss of an often contrasting source of news and opinion on Irish affairs to what can be obtained in Britain.

It may be coincidental that Laser is believed to be partly financed by an Irish interest, although to date the owners of Laser prefer to remain

anonymous to itself the right to occupy the land or the monument for its own purposes, regardless of the consequences.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER RUMBLE (Chief Executive, "English Heritage"),  
ANGUS STIRLING (Director General, National Trust),  
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England,  
Fortress House,  
23 Savile Row, W1.  
June 12.

From Mr Christopher Chippindale

Sir, Dr Humphrey Smith (June 7) thinks that shutting the Druids and the festival out of Stonehenge is like closing cathedrals to Christians.

He is quite wrong to think that either group has any historic claim to Stonehenge whatever. Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument, largely built around 2000 BC. It is a fair guess that it was a religious temple but no one has any sound idea of exactly what it was for or the particulars of what it celebrated.

The people who call themselves Druids and have performed at Stonehenge since Edwardian days have their origins in eighteenth-century historical fantasy. They have nothing to do with the real Druids of the Roman period - and there is not a scrap of evidence those real Druids had anything to do with Stonehenge.

The festival is even newer: its interest in Stonehenge comes from the hippy mysticism which sees in Avebury, Glastonbury and many prehistoric sites traces of legacies of geomancy and ancient earth magic - for which, again, reliable empirical evidence is lacking.

Certainly, the previous attitude of the Department of the Environment, National Trust and Wiltshire police has not helped. By deploring the festival over many years but not acting effectively against it, they have seen it established as a fixed institution and made this year's moves necessarily more forceful.

The entire failure of the authorities to suggest what else the festival's many thousands devotees might do or where they might go is very unfriendly towards it - rightly, as many might say.

Yours sincerely,  
CHRISTOPHER CHIPPINDALE,  
85 Hills Road,  
Cambridge.  
June 9.

clusive, Laser provides a good example of why strict public accountability of radio is required.

However, I admit that I enjoy listening to rock music uninterrupted by chat and much advertisement, such as Laser, and to radio free of pop. If John Catlett's figure of five million weekly listeners to Laser is true, such an enterprise could be enormously profitable.

Deregulation of the limited number of available airwaves could then result in a large number of stations producing a very similar product to each other and the crowding out of non-music radio. Why not satisfy the demand for a national non-stop rock music station by allowing a broadcasting authority to rent out a licence and use the proceeds to subsidise other types of programming besides rock music?

Yours sincerely,  
CLARAN O'HAGAN,  
St Cross College,  
Oxford.  
May 27.

## Future of universities

From Professor G. H. A. Cole

Sir, Professor Cox (May 29) mentions the New Vocationalism and the shift from arts to the sciences as if they are related, which they are not. This is an unfortunate and widespread current misapprehension peculiar to this country.

The basic sciences (and especially the physical sciences) are as much part of the intellectual cultural heritage of the time as are the humanities. Both join, with different but complementary approaches, in the effort to understand the universe and to find our place in it. Both suffer the same neglect in the modern school curriculum, the same contempt from the present Government and the same lack of interest from the community at large.

Science has no necessary practical application outside itself but what it has is technology that applies the hard-won (and international) findings to our daily lives. The science of today can be the technology of tomorrow, but it may not be: the ultimate usefulness of a scientific enterprise cannot be assessed in advance.

Technology is constructive if it is

in harmony with the cultural platform (however small) provided by the sciences and the humanities. Working together, the sciences, the humanities and technology can provide a better material world for all and a sense of purpose and wonder in exploring it.

The New Vocationalism, as I understand it, is the acceptance of the sale of isolated ephemeral technology as the only wealth. The wrongly described shift from arts to science is in practice the move to promote immediately saleable commodities, not a bad aim in itself but it is not science. The neglect of science remains and the future left unaccounted for.

The Government's present policy in this regard is destructive and cannot succeed in the longer term because discovery and application do not obey parliamentary whims. An inability to distinguish between science and technology is neither understandable nor forgivable in this day and age it is just plain tragic.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE COLE,  
40 Newland Park,  
Hull,  
North Humberside.  
May 29.

## Forgiving thoughts

From Mr Joel Freedman

Sir, There is no level in Judeo-Christian thought at which it can be argued that any human being can forgive crimes committed against other human beings. That privilege belongs only to the victim. To ask the Jews to forgive the Nazis their crimes against humanity, be they crimes against Jews or non-Jews, is to impute to the Jews a power they do not possess.

In his prayer, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," Christ, as the victim of crimes intended against him, was empowered to make such a plea, especially having "already forgiven those who would be responsible for his death."

Dr Phillips (feature, June 8) is offering us sound theology when he says that Christ "makes forgiveness of sins conditional on our prior forgiveness of our fellow men." But the principle can only apply to those sins committed against ourselves, and no amount of putting ourselves

in the death camps "to appropriate that experience for ourselves" can endow a human being with attributes he does not possess. Who are we to forgive crimes against others?

To suggest that the Jews, by declining to forgive, are inviting another holocaust is an extraordinary statement for Dr Phillips to make. It demands of the Jew what he is unable to perform and, according to Dr Phillips, leaves him exposed to another holocaust because of his inability to perform it.

If there should be another holocaust, it will be for the reasons which Dr Phillips states, that the cause of the holocaust "lies hid within Christian theology." That is what Dr Phillips should be addressing his mind to, not to exhorting the Jews to perform what neither Moses nor Christ himself was able to perform.

Yours faithfully,  
JOEL FREEDMAN,  
11 Boydell Court,  
St John's Wood, NW8.  
June 10.



## ON THIS DAY

JUNE 13 1933

The MCC's tour of Australia captained by D. R. Jardine, 1932-33 acquired notoriety as the year of "bodyline". The pejorative word had been coined as a telephone call to a journalist to describe the English tactics in using the fast bowlers Larwood, Voce and Baines to a leg field and by doing so intimidating the batsman. At the end of the Third Test which had been played amidst unending jeers from the crowd, the Australian Board of Control protested. England won the series. The controversy escalated and diplomatic relations became strained between the two countries. In 1934 the MCC ruled against what could be regarded as a direct attack at the batsman.

## THE CRICKET ARGUMENT

### M.C.C.'S REPLY TO AUSTRALIA

The text of a cable that the M.C.C. have forwarded to the Australian Board of Control was issued last night, and was as follows: "On January 18, 'To Cricket Australia. The M.C.C. Committee have received and carefully considered the cable of the Australian Board of Control of April 28 last. ..."

"With regard to the cable of the Australian Board of Control of April 28 last, the committee presume that the class of bowling to which the proposed new law would apply is that referred to as 'body-line' bowling in the Australian Board of Control's cable of January 18. 'The committee consider that the term 'body-line' bowling is misleading and improper. It has led to much inaccuracy of thought by confusing the short bouncer, ball, whether directed on the off, middle or leg stump, with what is known as 'leg theory'."

"The term 'body-line' would appear to imply a direct attack by the bowler on the batsman. The committee consider that such an implication applied to any English bowling in Australia is improper and incorrect. Such action on the part of any bowler would be an offence against the spirit of the game and would be immediately condemned. The practice of bowling on the leg stump with a field placed on the leg side necessary for such bowling is legitimate and has been in force for many years."

"It has generally been referred to as 'leg theory'. The present habit of batsmen who move in front of their wicket with the object of giving straight balls to leg tends to give the impression that the bowler is bowling at the batsman, especially in the case of a fast bowler. The batsman mistakes the ball and is hit."

"The new law recommended by the Australian Board of Control does not appear to the committee to be practicable. Firstly, it would place an impossible task on the umpire, and secondly, it would place in the hands of the umpire a power over the game which would be more dangerous, and which any umpire might well fear to exercise."

"The committee have had no reason to give special attention to 'leg theory' as practised by fast bowlers."

"They will, however, watch carefully during the present season for anything which might be regarded as unfair or prejudicial to the best interests of the game."

"With regards to the reports of the captain and managers, the committee, while deeply appreciative of the private and public hospitality shown to the English team in Australia, is deeply concerned with regard to the barracking, which is referred to in all the reports and against which there is unanimous deprecation. Barracking unfortunately has always been indulged in by spectators in Australia, and is a quite unknown in this country. During the late tour, however, it would appear to have exceeded all previous experience, and on occasions to have become thoroughly objectionable."

"There appears to have been little or no effort on the part of those responsible for the administration of the game in Australia to interfere or to control this exhibition. This was naturally regarded by members of the team as a serious lack of consideration for them. The committee are of opinion that cricket played under such conditions is robbed of much of its value as a game, and that unless barracking is stopped or is greatly moderated in Australia it is difficult to see how the continuance of representative matches can serve the best interests of the game. ..."

## Value of art

From Mr Julian Harnoll

Sir, Your Sale Room Correspondent headlines (May 24) the price paid for the J. F. Lewis "An intercepted correspondence, Cairo" at Sotheby's in New York as a record; he converts the price paid in dollars into sterling and quotes this as the highest price yet achieved by a Victorian painting.

But this raises the question of the valuation of art in currency terms. The £780,000 paid for the "Proscribed Royalist, 1793" by J. E. Millais at Christie's (November 23, 1983) converted at that time to \$1,154,000, which exceeds by \$4,000 the hammer price of the Lewis.

So who can claim this record? And what about Turner? I remain, yours faithfully,  
JULIAN HARNOLL,  
14 Mason's Yard,  
Duke Street,  
St James's, SW1.

## Janus effect

From Mr Michael Rubinstein

Sir, It may be that the traditional meaning of "sporting" has in recent years acquired the opposite connotation, quite unofficially. It is certain that, in the context of football clubs, "supporters" may now be taken often to mean betrayers, those who let down and harm the image of their "favoured" club, those who humiliate and disgrace it.

With such supporters who needs ... But we have no satisfactory single word for the opposite.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN,  
6 Raymond Buildings,  
Gray's Inn, WC1.  
June 5.











# Shares slide

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[illegible]

537	320	AS Elec	320	-15	2.8	2.9	13.7
75	28	Autel Elec	80	+4	1.1	1.3	13.7
202	326	Atlanta Comp	326	-15	2.2	1.9	14.0
38	25	Audio Fidelity	35	+7	1.5	1.1	14.2
100	106	Auto Sec	107	+7	1.5	1.1	14.2
272	280	BACC	282	-8	7.1	6.8	8.9
104	78	Bell	78	+7	1.5	1.1	14.2
484	342	Boyswoppe	340	+4	2.6	2.3	16.6
208	175	Br Thompson Sols P	188	+13	5.5	5.1	14.2
79	79	Brown Brown Kats	91	+1	3.8	3.9	12.1

30	Copy Job	10	..	..	3.5
30	Copy Job	20	..	18.0	11.0
30	Copy Job	40	..	11.0	..
24	Collection	20	..	7.4	5.5
7	Collection	10	..	0.1	..
10	Control & Sheet	10	..	1.1	25.0
40	Customer Job	50	..	3.0	19.5
75	CHI Base	85	..	8.0	7.4
40	Composites & 100	85	..	5.0	7.1
400	Drawing	500	..	14.5	2.8
400	Charlie Tyler	400	..	2.1	4.8
400	Charlie Tyler	400	..	7.9	5.8
31	Clarity Host	30	..	..	..

[illegible]

Rank	Country	Score	Change	Score	Change
245	Armenia	595	..	59.5	2.1
246	Bosnia and Herzegovina	595	..	59.5	2.1
247	Brazil (FAG)	595	..	59.5	18.7
248	Chad	595	..	59.5	10.0
249	Colombia	595	..	59.5	2.1
250	Costa Rica	595	..	59.5	2.1
251	Cuba (Prg)	595	..	59.5	2.1
252	Dominican Republic	595	..	59.5	2.1
253	Ecuador	595	..	59.5	2.1
254	El Salvador	595	..	59.5	2.1
255	Guatemala	595	..	59.5	2.1
256	Honduras	595	..	59.5	2.1
257	Indonesia	595	..	59.5	2.1
258	Iran	595	..	59.5	2.1
259	Italy	595	..	59.5	2.1
260	Jamaica	595	..	59.5	2.1
261	Japan	595	..	59.5	2.1
262	Korea	595	..	59.5	2.1
263	Laos	595	..	59.5	2.1
264	Lebanon	595	..	59.5	2.1
265	Malaysia	595	..	59.5	2.1
266	Mexico	595	..	59.5	2.1
267	Moldova	595	..	59.5	2.1
268	Monaco	595	..	59.5	2.1
269	Morocco	595	..	59.5	2.1
270	Nicaragua	595	..	59.5	2.1
271	Norway	595	..	59.5	2.1
272	Peru	595	..	59.5	2.1
273	Poland	595	..	59.5	2.1
274	Portugal	595	..	59.5	2.1
275	Romania	595	..	59.5	2.1
276	Russia	595	..	59.5	2.1
277	Saudi Arabia	595	..	59.5	2.1
278	Spain	595	..	59.5	2.1
279	Sri Lanka	595	..	59.5	2.1
280	Taiwan	595	..	59.5	2.1
281	Tanzania	595	..	59.5	2.1
282	Thailand	595	..	59.5	2.1
283	Turkey	595	..	59.5	2.1
284	Ukraine	595	..	59.5	2.1
285	United States	595	..	59.5	2.1
286	Vietnam	595	..	59.5	2.1
287	Yemen	595	..	59.5	2.1
288	Zambia	595	..	59.5	2.1
289	Zimbabwe	595	..	59.5	2.1

100	BAT	223	0.4	14.7	4.6	6.6
102	Aspetrol	180	0.4	12.2	6.5	7.7
104	Proforma W	179	0.3	8.3	6.2	4.2

dividend, a Ex alt, b Forecast dividend, c Corrected  
 a Indirect payment received, f Price at suspension of  
 and credit carrying a special payment, h Bid limit  
 day, i Pre offering figures, j Forecast earnings, g Est  
 distribution, e Ex rights, d Ex rights or share subscrip  
 e Price adjusted for late docting, No significant



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Carry on competing now  
that base rates are tidy

The trimming of base rates - Barclays and Midland cut theirs by a quarter of a point yesterday - has brought the four big clearing banks into line at 12.5 per cent. This tidying-up was delayed last week by a shiver of market worries about oil prices, which weakened the pound. No one can seriously doubt the present dominance of the exchange rate in interest-rate policy. This week, the pound has been steadier, and money market interest rates inched down one-eighth of a point yesterday. So Barclays made its move, followed swiftly by Midland.

There was of course, some theoretical justification for the cut in domestic monetary behaviour. As Barclays put it yesterday, last week's announcement of a mere 0.5 per cent rise in sterling M3 made a quarter point reduction "appropriate". But even the Bank of England does not pretend that growth in the broad money aggregates is properly under control; only the Chancellor of the Exchequer reacts when the Bank states this obvious truth in public.

Meanwhile, Midland Bank has given a further nudge to personal borrowing by raising the limits on its mortgage loans. At present Midland is lending only about £30 million a month to home-buyers; it intends to boost this substantially. The bank will now lend up to 90 per cent of the value of the property, rather than 80 per cent, and borrowers are allowed up to three times their gross salary, rather than 2½ times. Joint applicants may borrow three times the higher salary, or twice their combined income, and the maximum of £150,000 is also being abolished.

This will take the Midland further up-market, but building societies are not short of business at the lower end. Indeed, their shortage of funds is such that they are unlikely to cut rates until bank base rates fall another point. So a mortgage rate cut is unlikely before the end of the summer.

Although bank base rates are now fully in line after a two-month gap, differences still remain in deposit rates. Barclays cut its seven-day deposit rate from 7.25 to 7 per cent; but Midland, whose rate was already at 7 per cent, also cut by a quarter of a point to 6.75 per cent. The return of uncompetitive uniformity still looks unlikely.

Globe keeps moving  
and prospers

From outside the City, investment trusts can look like sleepy havens for superannuated slickers, burdened with expensive life-style. Within the City, the view is frequently the same. But there are many exceptions. Globe for example, Britain's largest quoted trust with £744 million under management, which has amply demonstrated how successful the bright-eyed and bushy-tailed approach can be.

Scorning the "sector weighting" beloved of academics, Globe looks for special situations in the UK with good management. Globe still likes Hanson Trust, although managing director Colin Black wonders how much longer the Hanson-White team can keep it up. Globe has stakes in both Jimmy's Galleries's Argill Group and Alec Monk's Dee Corporation has few complaints about either.

In contrast John Barkshire, of Mercantile House, might be feeling uneasy. Although Globe is still showing a profit on its holdings, the share fell 38 per cent relative to the market last year, and, as poor performers, occupy too much space (6 per cent) in the portfolio for comfort. Watching Debenham, Jimmy West, who runs the United Kingdom portfolio, is sitting close to the edge of his seat. He can hardly believe his luck. Globe scored with its House of Fraser investment, which showed a profit of around £15 million. Now a similar situation has developed at Debenham, and Globe's 4.75 million shares are showing a book profit of around £15 million. Time to sell? Mr West is playing his cards close to his chest.

Broadly, Globe is hoping to see a further 50p a share on the table from the press of interested parties. Would Globe take Burton paper? Perhaps, although the house view does not take in Burton among favourite neighbourhood stores.

A management buy-out, where Globe specializes? The answer is crisp and uncompromising. Robert Thornton, Debenham's chairman, has done a smart job getting the share price up, but the group has underperformed as a trading concern. "We would need to make certain that any management buy-out was not just promises, promises", was Mr West's comment.

Globe sounds equally aggressive about its world portfolio strategy. According to Colin Black, the US has barely woken up to the scale of recession in America. Output should be flat for the rest of the year. Hence a series of interest rate cuts from Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, might be on the way to get up the economy. This in turn would provoke a substantial equity boom.

Currently Globe has a two-way strategy. It has invested heavily in US bonds, doubling the published stake of £16.7 million since the end of March. It has also hedged its bond holdings by borrowing in US dollars, netting three points on the spinning yield quite apart from capital gains. The moment may not be long delayed when Globe switches out of bonds, liquidates the gearing and buys "junk" US equities - quality shares which have recently taken a pounding.

Globe is also eyeing Japan and neglected blue-chips. The scale of the US current account deficit suggests that Japanese majors would benefit handsomely from any moves to reflate the US economy.

Do not gag the  
journalist

While Michael Montague, in his private capacity, was hosting a lunch for financial journalists yesterday his guests were unprepared for the bomb surprise. Wearing his other hat as chairman of the National Consumer Council, Mr Montague issued the NCC's response to the Government's White Paper on financial services.

The NCC's broad complaint is that the White Paper does not go far enough to protect the personal investor. Specifically it singles out for tougher treatment solicitors, accountants, bank managers - and financial journalists.

The White Paper claims that solicitors and accountants are already adequately supervised by their professional bodies, a notion the NCC rejects. As for bank managers, one of the most widespread sources of personal investment advice, they are not mentioned at all in the White Paper. In the NCC's view they should be brought within the legislation, an argument it is hard to reject.

The NCC's thrust is that there should be much stronger provision for compensating investors who suffer because they have been given bad advice, or at least advice which is fraudulent or incompetent. In this context, the council says, it is not enough to supervise only journalists who write for tipsters, the limit of the White Paper's intent.

The principle may have something to commend it, but not much, if adopted in law, it would inevitably alter the nature of what is published. The temptation would be to refrain from giving anything which could be construed as advice, if newspapers or the journalists themselves were liable to face claims for compensation. For all their faults (and they have their quota), financial journalists as a group provide the only disinterested investment guidance available to savers and investors. The restrictions under which they already labour, for example our harsh libel laws, should be reduced not augmented in pursuit of some tidy bureaucratic ideal.

Abbey Life rush brings fears  
of money market disruption

By Richard Thomson

The share flotation of 48 per cent of Abbey Life, Britain's second largest unit-linked life insurance company, was hugely oversubscribed when the application list closed at 10.00am yesterday.

Demand for the shares looks certain to push their price up from the 180p offer price to the substantial premium of up to 30p forecast by stockbrokers.

Hundreds of investors packed into Midland Bank's Peppes Street offices yesterday morning to put in last minute applications. Mr Bill Boss, a director of S G Warburg, the merchant bank handling the flotation, said: "There are a very large number of applications, but it is too soon to say by how much the issue is oversubscribed".

There was talk in the City of

an oversubscription of about 10 times the £241 million being raised by the flotation. Some put the amount of money involved at about £5 billion, leading to fears of a temporary disruption of the short-term market.

The shares are being sold by Abbey Life's owner ITT, the US conglomerate. It is the largest ever primary share issue in the private sector, putting an overall price tag of £904m on Abbey Life.

Abbey has reserved 10 per cent of the shares for its 4,500 employees.

The huge oversubscription is likely to lead to accusations that Warburg priced the shares too cheaply. When the price was announced last week observers noted that it represented a value of 15 times Abbey's forecast

earnings for the year, compared with a value of 21 times projected earnings paid by BAT Industries for Hambro Life last year.

The issue has attracted strong interest from private investors whom Mr Michael Hephner, Abbey Life chairman, has encouraged to apply for shares. Many will now not receive any shares. But some analysts expect the shares to soar as high as 230p when dealing starts next Wednesday.

Details of the basis of allotment of shares are likely to be announced today. The processing of applications was continuing late last night.

Interest in Abbey Life shares has been stimulated by the company's strong growth record over the last four years and by a

sharp rise in other life insurance stocks.

However, most life assurance stocks fell back by several pence yesterday on profit-taking. Abbey Life will be the only unit-linked life company quoted on the stock market.

It is the first life assurance company share offering for nine years.

The flotation was given a further boost by last week's green paper on social security reforms which proposes to transfer much of the Government's responsibility for providing pensions to the private sector with the abolition of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

ITT has promised not to sell any of its residual 52 per cent shareholding in the company for at least one year.

Accountancy standards likely  
to be tightened at BankBy Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, is expected to announce important changes to banking supervision next week with a statement to Parliament on the results of the review carried out in the wake of the Johnson Matthey Bankers' bail-out.

The Bank of England will the same day publish its annual report, containing the first official account of what went on at JMB, and of the rescue. There is still no evidence that fraud within JMB contributed to the £245 million of loan losses and the Bank's version of events is likely to reveal a sorry tale of mismanagement, imprudent lending and incompetence.

The review of banking supervision is believed to include proposals for legislative change to allow bank auditors to talk to supervisors at the Bank of England, bolstering of the Bank supervisory department including the introduction of more accountancy expertise and a series of other measures



Lawson: statement next week

to help improve monitoring of the banking system.

The Bank of England's informal and flexible approach to banking supervision, however, is likely to remain broadly unchanged. There is not expected to be any move towards the kind of inspection system which supervisors carry out in some other countries.

The review, which is also to

be published, was set in train by the Chancellor in December, and it has been carried out by a committee chaired by Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, and comprising senior Bank and Treasury officials including Mr Peter Middleton, permanent secretary.

The committee's brief was to look into the supervisory lessons to be drawn from the JMB affair rather than conduct a post-mortem. Among the other changes to supervision expected to emerge are requiring auditors to check the regular financial returns which banks have to make to the Bank of England.

There is also a strong likelihood that the present distinction between recognized banks and licensed deposit-takers laid down in the 1979 Banking Act will be abolished. This was recommended by the Finance Houses Association which yesterday published its evidence to the review committee.

CEGB chief  
outlines  
nuclear  
plant optionsFrom David Young  
Athens

Three options are now available when nuclear power stations reach the end of their life, Mr Alan Gregory, head of nuclear decommissioning for the Central Electricity Generating Board, said yesterday.

The first is complete dismantlement after 15 years, and the other two involved leaving reactors untouched for between 50 and 100 years to allow radioactivity to decay, and these two were favoured by many countries.

Mr Gregory told the International Union of Electricity Producers and Distributors in Athens. "It may be said that since the reality is still many years away it is not necessary to address these points, but important decisions are now being made in relation to funding, waste disposal sites, designs of waste containers and transport regulations, all of which reflect on reactor design."

Mr Gregory said that the most complete dismantling projects now planned were the advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) at Sellafield, Cumbria, and the American pressurized water reactor (PWR) at Shippingport, Pennsylvania.

Mr Gregory said that there were 75 nuclear power stations throughout the world which had been taken out of service.

Most of the reactors had had their fuel removed and were awaiting the next stage of dismantling, and one in France was about to be turned into a museum.

Existing technology, the conference was told, could be used to dismantle nuclear power stations.

The producers and distributors were also told of the contribution that nuclear power had played in January when Europe was hit with two waves of exceptionally cold weather, and while Britain's power stations were being badly affected by the miners' strike.

A paper submitted to the conference showed that the cold spells, on January 7 and 8 and on January 15 and 16, were exceptional.

Intex \$5m  
placing in  
the balanceBy Michael Prest  
and Clare Dobie

Intex, the computerized commodity trading system based in Bermuda, is most unlikely to make a significant profit for another two years, and even that projection depends on very uncertain assumptions about contract volume according to the document supporting a \$5 million (3.0 million) private share placing.

Yesterday afternoon the success of the placing, which would provide Intex with much needed working capital, still hung in the balance. None of the company's main shareholders, including Dominion International, which holds 25 per cent of Intex, will subscribe to the new issue.

But should the placing proceed at \$4 a share, a figure which the placing document describes as arbitrary, Dominion's stake will fall to 19 per cent. Since Dominion bought its holding for \$3.05 a share last year it may be encouraged to reduce its commitment further.

The offer document, issued by Samuel Montagu, projects a pre-tax loss for Intex of \$2.8 million during the year to June 30, followed by a profit of \$900,000 over the next 12 months and a bigger profit of \$15 million during the year to the end of June 1987.

These results assume a sharp rise in the volume of contracts traded. Intex's a gold futures and freight futures contract volumes could increase from a daily average of 406 and 1,450 respectively in 1985-86 to 590 and 5,030 in 1986-87. The optimistic projections for volume in the contract based on the Financial News Composite Index, an American stock market index, due to be introduced later this year.

Tarmac abandons  
Plascom flotation

By Jeremy Warner

Tarmac, the quarrying and housebuilding group, has abandoned indefinitely plans to float off its oil and gas subsidiary, Plascom, because of the slump in oil shares.

The flotation, which was expected to put a price tag of more than £50 million on the company, had been due this month.

Mr Graeme Odgers, Tarmac's finance director, said Tarmac still believed there was merit in giving Plascom a measure of independence and access to external sources of capital through a stock market listing. However, he added, it would not hurt the company if the plans were shelved for the time being.

The postponement will nevertheless come as a disappointment to Mr David Hooker, who moved in as full-time managing director of Plascom

when his previous company, Candover Resources, was taken over by Trafalgar House for £79 million 18 months ago.

Mr Odgers said market conditions for a quote were not appropriate and that Tarmac had recently "put a lot of new capital into the company" removing the immediate need for extra financial resources.

Tarmac first became involved in the oil and gas business in the 1960s, when it took a stake in the Hewitt gas field with Phillips. During 1983 it agreed with British Gas to appraise and develop the Audrey gas field and also agreed to purchase a 0.25 per cent stake in the British Petroleum Forties field. In addition, Plascom has interests in off-shore acreage in other parts of the North Sea, both in the British and Dutch sectors and on-shore in the United States.

Package 'to  
cut jobless  
by 750,000'By Our Economics  
Correspondent

An employment package of the type outlined by the pressure group Charter for Jobs could cut unemployment by 750,000 without causing higher inflation, according to Cambridge Econometrics.

The assessment, by Mr William Peterson and Mr David Turner, is based on a package that would include:

- An increase of 500,000 jobs in the Community Programme.
- A sustained 20 per cent rise in public investment.
- A halving of employers' National Insurance contributions.

According to the authors this would result in a reduction in adult unemployment to 2.2 million by 1990. The extra employment would come mainly in the Community Programme, although 200,000 new jobs are expected to be created in construction, 150,000 in services and 100,000 in manufacturing.

The authors emphasize the complementary nature of the package. Whereas an expansion of the Community Programme on its own would add 1.5 to 2.0 percentage points to the inflation rates, the reduction in National Insurance contributions would offset this, the authors say.

The package would initially reduce inflation compared with baseline projections, by 0.3 percentage points in 1986, before settling to an unchanged inflation rate in 1990.

The main cost of the package would be in a higher public sector borrowing requirement. The PSBR would rise to 4 per cent of gross domestic product by 1990.

IN BRIEF  
'Think small'  
campaign

Small businesses should have at least a 10 per cent slice of government purchasing business, according to Mr Michael Willey whose appointment was announced yesterday as director of the newly created Central Unit on Purchasing.

The unit aims to persuade government departments to adopt more commercial attitudes to buying goods and services. Government purchasing, aside from military spending, accounts for £8 billion a year. A Cabinet office has pointed to potential savings of at least £400 million by April 1987.

## Gas adviser

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, has appointed Slaughter and Ay to provide legal advice to the Government on the privatization of the British Gas Corporation.

## Pilkington rise

Pilkington the glass manufacturer, increased pretax profits from £88.3 million to £116 million in the year to March. Sales rose from £1,214.4 million to £1,226.9 million. The dividend for the year is up from 11.5p to 12.5p.

Tempus, page 17

## Tesco surge

Tesco increased pretax profits for the year February 23 to £81.3 million from £67.4 million. Turnover, including VAT, rose to £3,176.7 million from £2,744 million. A final dividend of 3.1p makes 4.85p for the year, against 4.1p last time.

Tempus, page 17

British Telecom is to buy and take over the running of the Visionhire cable distribution system in the City, subject to ratification by the City of London Corporation. BT will pay £250,000 for the system, installed two years ago to distribute television and radio services to 2,000 homes on the Barbican Estate.

## Beecham ahead

Beecham, the pharmaceutical and consumer products company, lifted pretax profits from £268 million to £306 million in the year to March 31. Turnover was up from £1,944 million to £2,289 million, and the dividend is raised to 11.3p from 10.2p.

Tempus, page 17

## Bassett rise

Bassett Foods, the sweets manufacturer, increased pretax profits for the year to March from £2.4 million to £2.8 million - a little below expectations. The shares eased 7p to 181p.

## Reed purchase

Reed International is acquiring R. R. Bowker, a New York book and periodical publisher which made pretax profits of £6.3 million last year on sales of £33 million. Bowker, will be merged with Reed's Cahners Publishing operation.

## Woolwich deal

The Woolwich Building Society is to take over the North Kent Building Society on December 31. North Kent, which has seven branches, had assets of £56 million at December 31, 1984.

Guinness to  
buy 150  
newsagents

By Our City Staff

Barker & Dobson, the troubled confectionery group, is selling its 150-shop Lewis Meeson chain of newsagents to Guinness, the brewing group, for £10 million in cash.

The deal brings to 860 the number of retail outlets owned by Guinness which sees CTNs (confectioners, Tobacconists and Newsagents), as convenience shopping newsagents are known in the trade, as a big growth area for the group.

Last year, Lewis Meeson lost about £2 million, but Guinness is confident that it can swiftly turn the shops round to achieve the kind of returns made by its existing chain.

Barker's directors said in March that results for 1984 were likely to show a loss of about £1.5 million because of a "lack of management control" in the retail division. On the stock market yesterday, Barker & Dobson shares were unchanged at 11½ by the announcement.

The exact consideration to be paid by Guinness, is to be determined by a formula which attributes £12.75 million to the fixed assets and goodwill of the shops.

Market report, page 17

## ECGD shake-up urged

By Our City Staff

Management changes and closer links between performance and pay are among the recommendations in a review of the Export Credits Guarantee Department published yesterday.

The review team was drawn partly from within the ECGD, from the Treasury and from management consultants.

Coopers & Lybrand. It was appointed last November by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade, to consider the scope for change in the management of the department after the Government's decision not to privatise the ECGD.

The review finds the present senior management structure does not work effectively.

## MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	984.0 (-14.4)
FT-A All Share	625.39 (-6.61)
FT Govt Securities	81.66 (+0.08)
FT-SE 100	1291.4 (-16.7)
Bargains	21.161
Dataseam USM	105.70 (-0.66)
New York	
Dow Jones	1314.74 (+0.90)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,748.01 (-10.80)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1502.94 (+10.81)
Amsterdam	211.8 (-2.0)
Sydney: AO	854.5 (-2.4)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1388.3 (+18.4)
Brussels	
General	338.45 (-13.01)
Paris: CAC	229.4 (-0.9)
Zurich	
SIX General	367.10 (+0.80)
GOLD	
London fixing:	
am \$313.75pm \$314.50	
close \$314.00-\$314.50	
New York:	
Comex \$314.25	

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS	
Resource Tech	48 +6
Lon & Man Sec	8 +1
Mainnet Hids	45 +5
Regellan Props	172 +18
Early's Witney	83 +8
Metal Box	478 +43
HP Bullmer	144 +10
Millets Leisure	170 +12
Needlers	130 +10

## FALLS

South Diffusion	66 -26
Ass Brit Eng	3 -1
Pineapple Dance	40 -5
Access Sat	220 -28
Micro Focus	275 -32
MEMEC	300 -30
SSR Int	73 -7
Zygal Dynamics	26 -2
Body Shop Int	743 -45
Fobst Int	27 -2
Clyde Pet	70 -5
Beecham	356 -22
St Tele & C	144 -8
Sangers	69 -4
Amstrad	80 -4
Davy Corp	102 -5

## CURRENCIES

London:	
£ \$1.2647 (+0.0005)	
£ DM 3.9019 (+0.0017)	
£ Sfr 3.2864 (+0.0059)	
£ FF 11.8902 (-0.0398)	
£ Yen 315.775 (+0.495)	
£ Index 79.2 (-0.1)	
New York:	
£ \$1.2670	
\$ DM 3.0888 (+0.0)	
\$ Index 145.7 (unchanged)	
ECU £0.728474	
SDR £0.993181	

## INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base:	12%
3-month Interbank:	12½-¼%
3-month eligible bills:	11½-¾%
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate:	10.00
Federal Funds:	7½
3-month Treasury Bills:	7.10-7.08
Long bond:	107½-107½

## TOUCHE REMNANT

A dynamic  
approach  
to world  
technology

The aim of the trust is to invest in companies around the world that are significantly involved in advanced technology which is likely to yield a profitable return at an early stage.

Despite the turbulent currency markets of the past year and the general weakness of technology stocks, our policy of active management has proved successful in increasing net asset value by 11.5%.

If you would like to know more about us, please send for a copy of our Annual Report.

TR Technology  
Investment Trust PLC

A MEMBER OF THE TOUCHE REMNANT MANAGEMENT GROUP

TOTAL FUNDS UNDER GROUP MANAGEMENT EXCEED £200m.

The Patrick Webb, FCA, Company Secretary, Touche Remnant &amp; Co., Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, London EC4V 3AT. Tel: 01-236 8585

Please send me a copy of the Annual Report of TR Technology Investment Trust PLC

NAME

ADDRESS

T



Copper reached £1,153 a tonne, three months and the squeeze on lead seemed to continue, eased perhaps by low

2208-88	ZINC STAND.
2208-2185	Cash
2205-2172	Three months
216/2172	Vol
	Tone
	ZINC HIGH G
212.00-11.75	Cash
211.00-10.75	Three months
19.75	Vol

212.00-11.75	Tone _____
214.00-13.75	<b>SILVER LARGE</b>
217.00-16.00	Cash _____
220.00-18.00	Three months _____
223.00-20.50	Vol _____
226.00-11.00	Tone _____
227.50-22.00	<b>SILVER SMALL</b>

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1985			
Mich	Low	Company	Price
983	182	Aberdeen	182
01	87½	Adia	97
98	80	Allstate	84½

155	118	Amer Trust	132
102	254	Ang Amer Sav	267
143	129	Ashdown	134
20	88	Atlantic Assets	104
02	83	Bankers	90
34	167	Berry	173
76	152	Bond & Sirm	158
12	160	Br Amer Gen	162
			165

on balance, having recovered most of an initial small markdown.

Sterling, although weighed down by oil price worries as Rotterdam crude prices fell

again on Tuesday, held up quite well, finishing at 1.2647, up 5 points.

It's trade-weighted index was marginally lower at 79.2 at the final calculation, compared with

Market rates daily source	Market rates close
------------------------------	-----------------------

1 month	3 months
0.54-0.42% prem	1.51-1.44% prem
0.45-0.41% prem	1.30-1.32% prem
29-71% prem	67-92% prem
29-94% prem	78-98% prem
29-95% prem	80-98% prem
11 prem-6% disc	38 prem-6% disc
29-94% prem	67-92% prem
40-41% disc	400-118% disc
30-40% disc	150-180% disc
1 prem-3% disc	4-9% disc
1 prem-1% disc	1 prem-3% disc
29-94% prem	10-15% disc
11 prem-6% disc	10-15% prem
1 prem-6% disc	41-94% prem
15-18% prem	6-9% prem
29-71% prem	

avg 79.2 (day's range 79.3-79.3)

Argentina pasap.<sup>o</sup> ..... 958.50-980.28  
1.8335-1.8380

Ireland	1,0195-1,0176
Singapore	2,2225-2,2225
Malaysia	2,4625-2,4625
Australia	2,5710-2,5713
Canada	1,2690-1,2700
Sweden	8,9000-8,9050
Norway	8,9290-8,9348
Denmark	17,0500-11,0650
West Germany	3,0800-3,0815
Switzerland	2,5590-2,5590
Netherlands	3,4710-3,4730
France	2,3900-2,3900
Japan	249,20-249,70
Italy	1957,0-1958,0
Belgium (Dome)	22,25-22,10
Hong Kong	7,7710-7,7705
Portugal	174-176
Spain	175,10-176,30

## TRUSTS

Commodity	Price	Chg.	Gross price	Yld	P. E.
By Of Lon Old	35	-1	4.4b	3.2	..
5 & 6 Cans	142	-1	2.0	3.4	..
Natural Res	228	-2	10.7	4.8	..
South America	184	-	5.2b	2.8	..
United States	175	-	5.2b	2.8	..
Property	730	-1	5.1	2.8	..
Public	85	-	2.5	2.8	..
Utilities	737	-	8.8	3.5	..
Value Bar	725	-1	10.7	4.4	..
Transportation	265	-	10.7	4.4	..
Secured Cap	274	-	4.8b	3.3	..
Scientific	755	-	3.2	3.9	..
Other	198	-	3.2	3.9	..

16	0.48	5.5	11.9	71
94	-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.0	2.1	88
27	-1	5.4	5.3	88
33		3.3	1.9	139

[illegible]

77	..	2.7	2.5	..	743	528
388	●	10.7b	2.8	..	85	68
220	●	6.4b	2.9	..	12 <sup>1</sup>	10

Coronation	613	●	-5	12.8	2.1	18.3
Cherokee	78	●	..	4.6	5.6	12.7
Challenger	12*	●	..	0.1	0.8	..
Chrysler	823	●	..	12.9	1.6	21.1
Cadillac (C & D)	80	●	-2	5.0	6.3	11.2
Cadillac (D & W)	94	●	..	1.8	1.9	16.4
Cadillac Administration	830	●	..	22.8	2.6	12.3
Cadillac	29	●	..	19.3	3.2	33.8
Cadillac House	284	●	-3	17.5	6.6	9.7
Cadillac & Allen	350	●	..	20.0	5.7	10.8
Cadillac Brothers	433	●	..	8.8	8.4	8.0

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

	Std	Old	Chng
<b>LOYD'S BANK LTD</b>			
Deposits, Off, Claring-Op-Ses, Working, W-Sses			
Interest	146.2	156.4	-0.1
Do Account	259.9	271.5	-0.1
Money Pld	54.1	54.1	-0.1
Do Account	57.4	58.1	-0.1
Ints Income	117.0	121.1	-0.1
Do Income	316.2	328.4	-0.1
Do Income	202.7	211.5	-0.1
Do Account	389.3	415.1	-0.1
W-Tech	47.7	528.7	-0.1
Do Account	165.4	168.4	-0.1
Amor & Gen	58.7	100.2	-0.1
Do Account	58.5	108.4	-0.1
Speci Resrv	86.4	157.2	-0.1
Do Account	86.5	93.7	-0.1
Unser-Cor & Res	104.0	352.9	+0.1

Do Assets	193.7	212.5	+0.1
Do Liabilities	187.7	198.2	-0.1
Do Accounts	187.0	176.8	+0.1
LOTUS LIFE UNIT TRUST			
Lotus Life London EC2AMAX			
-620 091			
Do Assets	82.2	37.5	-0.2
Do Liabilities	114.3	121.5	-0.1
Do Accounts	48.5	48.0	...
Do Assets	71.2	50.4	...
Do Liabilities	62.8	72.5	-0.1
Do Accounts	75.5	85.4	-0.1
Do Assets	48.5	51.7	-0.2
Do Liabilities	48.8	52.0	-0.2
LONDON & MANCHESTER			
London Pacific, Exter EXS 105			
592 52155			
Do Assets	37.0	36.0	-0.1
Do Liabilities	27.7	29.5	-0.1
Do Accounts	27.7	28.4	-0.1

[illegible]

Net Eastern Inc	136.1	148.8	-0.4
Do Acquire	120.1	178.7	+0.5
Do Acquire	189.0	136.9	+0.9
Do Acquire	289.9	302.0	+0.8
Personal Income	288.2	284.7	+0.8
Do Acquire	93.9	98.9	+0.9
Do Acquire	58.3	50.0	+0.1
Do Acquire	71.3	83.3	+0.1
Do Acquire	42.3	48.4	+0.1
Do Acquire	46.5	47.9	+0.1
Do Acquire	232.1	248.0	+0.9
Do Acquire	639.7	639.9	+0.1
Do Acquire	839.7	871.8	+0.9
Do Acquire	984.5	1,042.7	+0.9
Do Acquire	431.9	490.0	+0.9
Do Acquire	469.0	532.1	+0.9
Do Acquire	58.5	69.2	+0.2
Do Acquire	51.5	59.6	+0.2
Do Acquire	405.3	459.9	+1.2
Do Acquire	977.5	1,038.1	+1.2
Do Acquire	292.4	267.5	+0.1
Do Acquire	315.2	334.3	+0.1
Do Acquire	359.0	379.0	+0.1

[illegible]

Assets	\$1,035,001	\$1,035,001	0.0%
Fixed Income	581.1	622.8	-6.5%
Equity & Fixed Inc	38.7	58.4	-33.9%
Real Estate	10.0	10.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	55.2	91.8	-40.2%
Assets	10.0	10.0	0.0%
Fixed Income	58.7	58.9	-0.2%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	54.7	62.4	-12.3%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
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Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Assets	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
Fixed Income	54.7	57.4	-4.8%
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Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
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Equity & Fixed Inc	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Private Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0%</

Do Return	178.2	120.6	+57.6
Do Account	289.2	303.3	-14.1
Do Account	53.1	76.0	-22.9
Do Account	63.3	62.9	+0.4
Do Account	52.9	69.4	-16.5
Do Account	83.5	147.7	-64.2
Do Account	17.5	151.6	-134.1
Do Account	14.3	188.2	-173.9
Do Account	24.4	227.5	-203.1
Do Account	81.0	86.1	-5.1
Do Account	62.4	57.9	+4.5
Do Account	181.1	187.2	-6.1
Do Account	270.6	276.2	-5.6
Do Account	81.1	83.9	-2.8
Do Account	48.4	51.4	-3.0

ISOLATED BANK GROUP UNIT MANAGERS  
 2706 West, Silver St, Head, Sheffield S1 3PD  
 4279642

Capital Income	64.2	60.1	...
Do Account	65.5	51.2	...
Do Account	65.5	51.2	...
Do Account	65.5	51.2	...

Do Accum	194.5	194.9	0.4
are High Inc	48.1	52.4	4.3
Do Accum	32.3	36.3	4.0
re & Fixed Inc	93.3	92.6	0.7
Do Accum	76.0	73.4	2.6

	Std	Other	Chng	%d
<b>TRADING TRUST MANAGERS</b>				
Largest House, Gosholme Rd, Agestbury Bucks				
Q39 1991				
Gen Bldg	28.3	74.1	-0.4	0.25
Gen Equip	67.9	23.1	+0.4	0.1
Commodity	54.5	102.8	-0.2	1.88
Energy	-43.8	-6.9	-0.5	0.76
Transp	98.1	105.7	-0.1	0.2
Secs Income	98.6	34.4	-0.8	0.1
Secs Ind	106.1	70.9	-0.2	2.05
Int Income	105.7	4.9	-0.1	0.79
Int Divd	212.6	22.2	-0.1	3.35
Total Income	62.2	86.8	+0.2	2.2
On Acctm	112.8	120.8	-0.1	6.3
Secs	26.8	97.1	-0.8	2.3
Equity	-42.4	-9.4	-0.1	0.7
Asia & Singapore	28.8	28.4	-0.4	1.04
Pacific Inc	68.1	72.8	+0.1	0.66
Other	92.4	90.2	-0.1	0.6

First Star Fd	15.7	17.0	+0.2 10.19
Professional	48.9	53.0	+1.0 1.87
Real Estate	86	91.1	+2.5 2.47
Technology	41.2	44.1	+3.2 6.1
Top Special Bond	50.8	52.5	+1.7 3.24
Worldwide Capital	119	126.7	+7.7 6.70
Equity Fd	57.1	62.4	+5.2 2.43
Debt Accr (3)	211.89	175.1	-3.7 0.85
European Spec Stk	50.5	54.0	+3.5 0.85
<b>U.S. &amp; TARGET FUNDS</b>			
Target Funds, Greenwich Fd, Aylesbury, Austin			
200 5041			
Center Co's	93.5	74.6	-0.6 0.1
<b>TRIPLE BAR</b>			
Greene House, Greensboro, Va			
1-626 7706			
High Income	61.6	44.8	-1.6 7.95
Life Insurance	42.4	15.2	-1.0 3.85
Alpha Trust	12.8	12.2	-0.6 0.85

Thru Trust	57.1	58.4	2.33
W Vincent Inc	88.1	70.3	-6.1
Windsor Ind Growth	7.3	74.3	-6.37
Windsor Small Cap	125.80	135.72	9.92
<b>DOCKSIDE INVESTMENT</b>			
1000 Lakeside House, 2, Puddle Dock, London EC4V 3AT			
9-1448 1250			
American Growth	25.5	25.5	-3.1
British Growth	30.3	31.2	0.9
Canada Growth	29.7	30.6	-0.2
Income Growth	44.3	47.7	+3.2
Income Monthly	38.9	41.4	2.4
Income Quarterly	38.9	41.4	2.4
Smaller Cos	40.6	43.2	2.6
Special Ops	42.4	45.5	3.1
<b>TRANSATLANTIC &amp; GENERAL SECURITIES CO LTD</b>			
101 St, New London Rd, Cheltenham			
9-151851			
Investment Inc G	370.9	394.9	24.0
Do Account Inc	591.3	629.2	37.9

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Spence Growth	35.8	27.5		1.8
Yang Kang	22.9	34.2	+8.2	2.0
<b>NOTTINGDALE UT</b>				
Wong Le Siu Kit				
Yang	55.5	55.7	+0.1	1.5
Yang Fung				

Be children, or Coss children, or Coss stock, etc. & Stock - 1/2, as Coss all two or more of the above, is at all other two or more of the above.

1st Monday of month, 2nd Monday of month, 3rd Monday of month, 4th Monday of month, 5th Monday of month, 6th Monday of month, 7th Monday of month, 8th Monday of month, 9th Monday of month, 10th Monday of month, 11th Monday of month, 12th Monday of month, 13th Monday of month, 14th Monday of month, 15th Monday of month, 16th Monday of month, 17th Monday of month, 18th Monday of month, 19th Monday of month, 20th Monday of month, 21st Monday of month, 22nd Monday of month, 23rd Monday of month, 24th Monday of month, 25th Monday of month, 26th Monday of month, 27th Monday of month, 28th Monday of month, 29th Monday of month, 30th Monday of month, 31st Monday of month, 1st Tuesday of month, 2nd Tuesday of month, 3rd Tuesday of month, 4th Tuesday of month, 5th Tuesday of month, 6th Tuesday of month, 7th Tuesday of month, 8th Tuesday of month, 9th Tuesday of month, 10th Tuesday of month, 11th Tuesday of month, 12th Tuesday of month, 13th Tuesday of month, 14th Tuesday of month, 15th Tuesday of month, 16th Tuesday of month, 17th Tuesday of month, 18th Tuesday of month, 19th Tuesday of month, 20th Tuesday of month, 21st Tuesday of month, 22nd Tuesday of month, 23rd Tuesday of month, 24th Tuesday of month, 25th Tuesday of month, 26th Tuesday of month, 27th Tuesday of month, 28th Tuesday of month, 29th Tuesday of month, 30th Tuesday of month, 31st Tuesday of month, 1st Wednesday of month, 2nd Wednesday of month, 3rd Wednesday of month, 4th Wednesday of month, 5th Wednesday of month, 6th Wednesday of month, 7th Wednesday of month, 8th Wednesday of month, 9th Wednesday of month, 10th Wednesday of month, 11th Wednesday of month, 12th Wednesday of month, 13th Wednesday of month, 14th Wednesday of month, 15th Wednesday of month, 16th Wednesday of month, 17th Wednesday of month, 18th Wednesday of month, 19th Wednesday of month, 20th Wednesday of month, 21st Wednesday of month, 22nd Wednesday of month, 23rd Wednesday of month, 24th Wednesday of month, 25th Wednesday of month, 26th Wednesday of month, 27th Wednesday of month, 28th Wednesday of month, 29th Wednesday of month, 30th Wednesday of month, 31st Wednesday of month, 1st Thursday of month, 2nd Thursday of month, 3rd Thursday of month, 4th Thursday of month, 5th Thursday of month, 6th Thursday of month, 7th Thursday of month, 8th Thursday of month, 9th Thursday of month, 10th Thursday of month, 11th Thursday of month, 12th Thursday of month, 13th Thursday of month, 14th Thursday of month, 15th Thursday of month, 16th Thursday of month, 17th Thursday of month, 18th Thursday of month, 19th Thursday of month, 20th Thursday of month, 21st Thursday of month, 22nd Thursday of month, 23rd Thursday of month, 24th Thursday of month, 25th Thursday of month, 26th Thursday of month, 27th Thursday of month, 28th Thursday of month, 29th Thursday of month, 30th Thursday of month, 31st Thursday of month, 1st Friday of month, 2nd Friday of month, 3rd Friday of month, 4th Friday of month, 5th Friday of month, 6th Friday of month, 7th Friday of month, 8th Friday of month, 9th Friday of month, 10th Friday of month, 11th Friday of month, 12th Friday of month, 13th Friday of month, 14th Friday of month, 15th Friday of month, 16th Friday of month, 17th Friday of month, 18th Friday of month, 19th Friday of month, 20th Friday of month, 21st Friday of month, 22nd Friday of month, 23rd Friday of month, 24th Friday of month, 25th Friday of month, 26th Friday of month, 27th Friday of month, 28th Friday of month, 29th Friday of month, 30th Friday of month, 31st Friday of month, 1st Saturday of month, 2nd Saturday of month, 3rd Saturday of month, 4th Saturday of month, 5th Saturday of month, 6th Saturday of month, 7th Saturday of month, 8th Saturday of month, 9th Saturday of month, 10th Saturday of month, 11th Saturday of month, 12th Saturday of month, 13th Saturday of month, 14th Saturday of month, 15th Saturday of month, 16th Saturday of month, 17th Saturday of month, 18th Saturday of month, 19th Saturday of month, 20th Saturday of month, 21st Saturday of month, 22nd Saturday of month, 23rd Saturday of month, 24th Saturday of month, 25th Saturday of month, 26th Saturday of month, 27th Saturday of month, 28th Saturday of month, 29th Saturday of month, 30th Saturday of month, 31st Saturday of month, 1st Sunday of month, 2nd Sunday of month, 3rd Sunday of month, 4th Sunday of month, 5th Sunday of month, 6th Sunday of month, 7th Sunday of month, 8th Sunday of month, 9th Sunday of month, 10th Sunday of month, 11th Sunday of month, 12th Sunday of month, 13th Sunday of month, 14th Sunday of month, 15th Sunday of month, 16th Sunday of month, 17th Sunday of month, 18th Sunday of month, 19th Sunday of month, 20th Sunday of month, 21st Sunday of month, 22nd Sunday of month, 23rd Sunday of month, 24th Sunday of month, 25th Sunday of month, 26th Sunday of month, 27th Sunday of month, 28th Sunday of month, 29th Sunday of month, 30th Sunday of month, 31st Sunday of month.

(39) 1st day of month. (40) 2nd day of month.  
 (41) 3rd day of month. (42) 4th day of month.  
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 (69) 31st day of month. (70) 1st day of month.  
 (71) 2nd day of month. (72) 3rd day of month.  
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 (93) 24th day of month. (94) 25th day of month.  
 (95) 26th day of month. (96) 27th day of month.  
 (97) 28th day of month. (98) 29th day of month.  
 (99) 30th day of month. (100) 31st day of month.

First Stars Fd	158.7	17.0	+0.2 10.19
Professional	48.9	550.5	1.0 1.87
REITs	96.5	51.1	-2.5 2.47
Technology	41.2	44.1	-0.3 0.1
SP Special Bond	50.8	50.5	-0.1 0.34
Worldwide Capital	11.1	158.7	1.4 1.75
Equity Fd	11.1	57.4	+0.2 2.43
Debt Accr (3)	211.89	12.41	+0.2 0.85
European Spec Sit	50.5	54.0	+0.3 0.85
<b>U.S. &amp; TARGET FUNDS</b>			
Target Funds, Greenwich Fd, Aylesbury, Austin			
20th Secv			
Center Co's	95.5	74.6	-0.5 0.1
<b>TRIPLE BAR</b>			
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Greene House, Greensboro, Va			
1-828 7706			
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Windsor Ind Growth	7.3	74.3	-6.37
Windsor Small Cap	125.80	135.72	9.92
<b>DOCKSIDE INVESTMENT</b>			
1000 Lakeside House, 2, Puddle Dock, London EC4V 3AT			
9-1448 1250			
American Growth	25.5	25.5	-3.1
British Growth	30.3	31.2	0.9
Canada Growth	29.7	30.6	-0.2
Income Growth	44.3	47.7	+3.2
Income Monthly	38.9	41.4	2.4
Income Quarterly	38.9	41.4	2.4
Smaller Cos	40.6	43.2	2.6
Special Ops	42.4	45.5	3.1
<b>TRANSATLANTIC &amp; GENERAL SECURITIES CO LTD</b>			
101 St, New London Rd, Cheltenham			
9-151851			
Investment Inc G	370.9	394.9	24.0
Do Account Inc	591.3	629.2	37.9

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	1984	1985	+0.2-10.34
Do Assets	40.4	45.1	7.86
Do Liabilities	83.3	83.3	0.00
Do Income	173.4	181.8	4.8
Do Assets	517.2	543.8	5.18
Do Earnings	127.2	138.8	9.16
Do Liabilities	192.2	192.2	0.00
Do Growth	52.2	61.8	1.74
Do Assets	36.5	42.4	6.29
Do Liabilities	81.5	81.5	0.00
Do Income	190.8	205.4	8.3
Do Assets	271.8	288.8	6.3
Do Liabilities	115.8	115.8	0.00
Do Acc	121.8	128.2	0.8
Do Assets	107.8	114.8	7.12
Do Liabilities	278.8	278.8	0.00
Do Income	334.8	354.8	8.92
Do Assets	328.8	358.8	1.8
Do Liabilities	152.8	152.8	0.00
Do Income	350.8	368.8	8.8
Do Assets	68.8	71.8	2.8
Do Liabilities	82.8	82.8	0.00
Do Income	98.8	98.8	0.00

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Spence Growth	35.8	27.5		1.8
Yang Kang	22.9	34.2	+8.2	2.0
<b>NOTTINGDALE UT</b>				
Wong Le Siu Kit				
Yang	55.5	55.7	+0.1	1.5
Yang Fung				

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<b>TRANSATLANTIC &amp; GENERAL SECURITIES CO LTD</b>			
101-103, New London Rd, Cheltenham			
91-915 851			
Investment Inc G	370.9	394.9	24.0
Do Account Inc	591.3	629.2	37.9

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# The true heart of a troubled people

There are few things more enduring and damaging than the perception of Northern Ireland as a place of constant physical danger and sectarian urban warfare.

As an expatriate Londoner living in Belfast I reject all analogies with the Lebanon, Dresden or Dodge City. They are as unreal and unfair as would be the projection of mainland Britain entirely through the appalling scenes televised during the miners' dispute, or those seen at football stadiums almost every weekend.

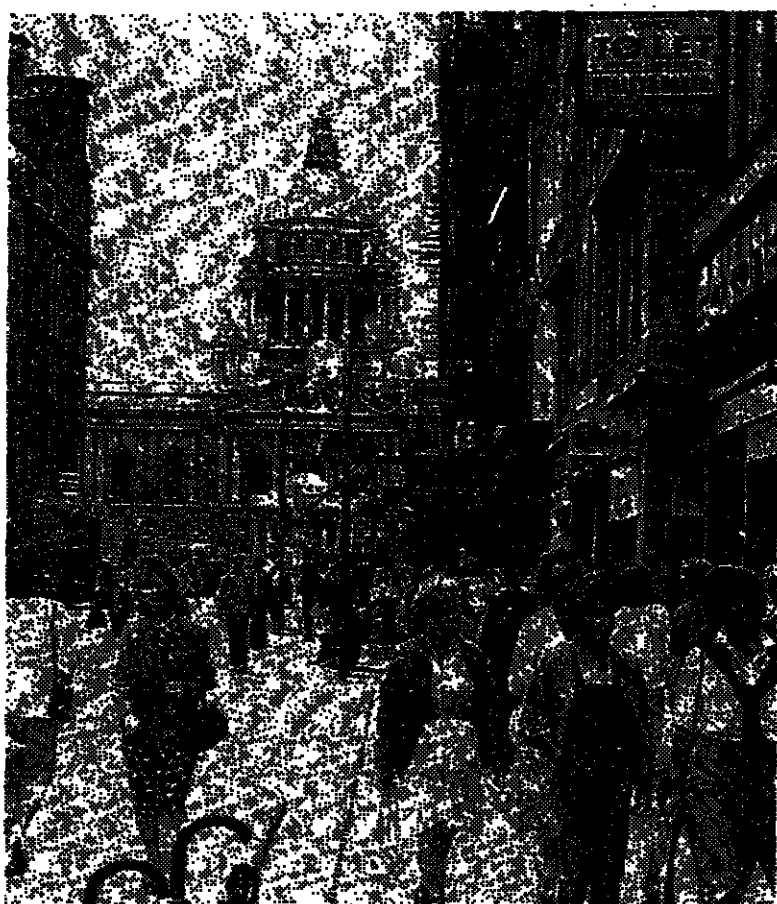
So it is with weary but half-amused resignation that Northern Ireland residents still read such well-worn mainland press headlines as those which greeted Princess Anne's visit to the province last month that referred to her touring a "battle zone" or visiting the "war front". Security was no more evident or oppressive than that with which it is now thought prudent to surround royalty anywhere.

A more accurate perception, based not on media images but on 17 years' experience of living, working and rearing a family in Belfast, is of a province inhabited by the friendliest, warmest and talented people I have met in a well-travelled lifetime. Were I to be down on my luck, I'd opt for Ulster neighbours before any others.

Although a distressing 22 per cent have no jobs, many are working hard to achieve a measure of prosperity.

It is a tradition extending over centuries. Northern Ireland's oldest manufacturing company is producing more than ever on the site where it began in 1608. Ireland's north-east corner later became one of the seedbeds of the Industrial Revolution, with a huge linen industry extending to Ulster's smaller towns and villages while shipbuilding and textile machinery industries prospered mightily in Victorian and Edwardian Belfast.

These are the industries which suffered most heavily when the rest of the world became industrialized and Britain was no longer its main workshop. In recent years the main task of provincial authorities has been to stimulate the establishment and growth of new industries and to offer a future for the growing population, all against the external



Another side of Northern Ireland: Above, Belfast City Hall; right, the refurbished Palm House in Belfast's Botanic Gardens; and, top, gliding above Co Londonderry, a growing feature of the tourist industry



image of a province full of political unrest.

There has recently been an encouraging revival in manufacturing although the employment rate creeps remorselessly upward. For all its manufacturing industry, Northern Ireland is a net food exporter, worth about £1 billion a year and nearly 15 per cent of jobs.

The main thrust of the industrial development drive now is not so much to attract investors from abroad. After the De Lorean car failure they are still welcome but are treated with more circumspection. Instead locally inspired ventures, particularly in food production, are encouraged.

Though on a much-reduced scale than in its heyday the linen industry is now enjoying a worldwide revival. There are implications in this for agriculture because farmers are being encouraged to grow flax after a break of 30 years.

Even shipbuilding in Belfast, the victim of overcapacity and predatory pricing from the Far East, is facing the world with heightened morale and renewed confidence.

Harland and Wolff now have a full order book through into 1987 and are Britain's only shipyard not desperately needing more immediate work. It is the only remaining integrated shipbuilding and marine engine facility reviving under a

predominantly young and dynamic management team.

Meanwhile, in aerospace, now Northern Ireland's biggest manufacturing industry, Short Brothers have mounted one of the most spectacular company revivals seen in British engineering over many years.

The establishment continues of ventures by small local firms such as Glen-Dimplex which, founded only 13 years ago, is now Britain's largest manufacturer of electrical heating appliances.

The province has an excellent educational record. Good schools have suffered little disruption. Northern Ireland's two universities and other seats of learning support

the industrial development drive. Their graduates tend to have vocational and marketable skills and are attuned to the needs of modern industry.

Meanwhile the arts and entertainment are burgeoning and Ulster audiences are as warmly appreciative as ever. A number of recent sporting successes have done much to boost morale and self-esteem, while the public applaud such likeable, amusing and modest stars as Barry McGuigan and Dennis Taylor, two heroes who project a true image of Ulster people.

Robert Rodwell

## Great hopes for new development

Following so soon after the De Lorean car-factory fiasco, the collapse of the Lear Fan plane project last month again illustrated the risks for the Ulster economy of attempting to "buy in" hugely expensive ventures from abroad in the attempt to relieve its awesome unemployment. Though the two companies failed for different reasons — one was a marketing disaster, the other an inability to solve engineering problems within pressing time and cash restraints — they have combined to produce marked changes in the province's approach to industrial development.

There is now a far greater emphasis on the development potential of Northern Ireland's indigenous companies, particularly in export markets, and in this context, includes sales into mainland Britain. The processing and packaging more of Ulster's food is seen as a particularly promising source of new employment.

Though inward investment is still being energetically sought, there is a shift in emphasis away from the United States towards Japan, Hong Kong and the British mainland.

In Western Europe the emphasis has changed from seeking straightforward investment in new, subsidiary plants, which are usually the first to close in recession, towards the encouragement of partnership agreements involving marketing tie-ups between Northern Ireland companies and suitable counterparts elsewhere.

At the same time there is now official recognition that service industries have much to offer in the way of new job opportunities. There is greater emphasis, too, on encouraging local entrepreneurs and the setting-up of small businesses.

The industrial development drive is headed by the Northern Ireland Industrial Development Board, whose "clients" are medium and large businesses, and the specialist Local Enterprise Development Unit, which was Britain's first small-firms agency when it was set up in 1971. The unit confines itself to companies with an estimated employment of 50 people. Beyond this they come under the Industrial Development Board.

The employment potential in encouraging small firms has promoted 23,000 jobs in 14 years, meanwhile the IDB achieved 5,267 new job promotions last year.

The two agencies have a flexible range of investment incentives which are the envy of development agencies in other parts of Britain. Standard

grants on industrial buildings, machinery and equipment were recently reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent, but are still 5 per cent higher than those available in other UK development areas.

The IDB sometimes provides capital with a buy-back option for the promoter on any equity stake it may take. It can also advance loans, sometimes with an interest-free period and, additionally, can reduce the cost of borrowing from commercial sources with interest relief grants.

Among other incentives are grants for training and up to 50 per cent towards research and development projects, with a limit on any one venture of £250,000. Meanwhile the rental of government-owned advanced factories, of which a stock is maintained, may be waived for the first five years.

The province has 100 per cent industrial de-rating and generous tax allowances. A quarter of the cost of industrial buildings, including the value of government grants, can be written off in the first year, and the

A recent scheme has been the provision of enterprise grants of £8,000

rest at 4 per cent a year thereafter, while machinery and equipment costs can be 50 per cent written off in the first year, with 25 per cent in each following year.

Many of the IDB's incentives are mirrored in the small-firms sector by LEDU. About 80 per cent of the applications the agency receives for statutory grants, selective assistance and advice come from would-be entrepreneurs who have never been in business on their own account before.

A relatively recent scheme has been the provision, since 1982, of enterprise grants of £3,000 over 12 months to people striking out on their own and usually working from home. George Mackey, LEDU's chief executive, says: "This is their initial stake money and the scheme has been a qualified success, with about 900 grants made".

The LEDU also advised self-help enterprise organizations, 10 of which are now operating. The main function of local organizations is the provision of small-business premises at economic rents. But it also offers grants to private property developers to erect small business premises.

RR

"I have come to the conclusion that there must be two different places called Northern Ireland. The first place I come to regularly — a place I enjoy — the beautiful country and the wonderful people. The second is the place I read about in the papers."

CALVIN SHOLTESS, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, HUGHES TOOL COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

"To compete with the rest of the world we need not only the latest technology but people who will adapt to it. We have both in Northern Ireland."

DAVID ALLANCE, GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE, VANTONA VIVELLA PLC.

"Our experience of exporting to Western Europe is excellent. Components leaving our factory at 6 pm are in West Berlin by 10 am the following morning — competitive delivery characterises our Northern Ireland operation."

ANDY LITTLE, STABILITY ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS LTD, A DIVISION OF LUCAS INDUSTRIES LTD, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

"New Technology? Our Northern Ireland workers take it in their stride."

SEAN CURRAN, GENERAL MANAGER, STANDARD TELEPHONE & CABLES.

"We were impressed by the calibre of companies in Northern Ireland — like GM, Hoechst, Du Pont, GEC, Plessey."

CHARLES GRANT, WORKS MANAGER, NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY, MAYDOWN, NORTHERN IRELAND.

"Work to the people of Northern Ireland is a way of life."

WALTER CARRUTHERS, PLANT MANAGER, THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

Some informed opinions.

"Our recent successes have been created equally by our own shipyard team and the reliability and excellence of our local sub-contractors."

JOHN PARKER, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE, HARLAND AND WOLFF LTD

"If we had to make the choice again, to start anywhere in the world with the same project, Hyster would make the same choice. We must conclude we have been very successful."

HERMAN STOOPMAN, MANUFACTURING DIRECTOR, EUROPE, HYSTER COMPANY, PORTLAND, OREGON.

"Our Northern Ireland technology has projected us into the space age."

JOHN STRINGER, MANAGING DIRECTOR WADE (IRELAND) LTD (SUBSIDIARY OF WADE POTTERIES P.L.C. STOKES-ON-TRENT)

"If you want to sell a product in the European Common Market, the best place to make it is Northern Ireland."

SAM FOX, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SYNTHETIC INDUSTRIES, CLAYTON, MISSOURI.

"Northern Ireland's skills and dependability are vital ingredients for our competitive edge."

NORMAN MISCHLER, CHAIRMAN, HOECHST FIBRE INDUSTRIES UK, LTD.

"Our competitors in the Republic and on the mainland normally quote three weeks for delivery. Ours is one week to be safe and tomorrow if pushed!"

ROBIN THOMPSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR, BULRUSH PEAT COMPANY LTD, A DIVISION OF FINESTRUP MOSEBRUG AS, DENMARK.

"Not only did Northern Ireland give us money up front but they made possible Research and Development which would elsewhere have been almost impossibly expensive."

EDWARD HAUCHEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR, NORBROOK LABORATORIES.

Uninformed opinions about Northern Ireland have always contrasted with the voices of experience. People are constantly surprised by the numbers and quality of the international companies operating here, the scale of their investment and the success stories they tell.

Why not find out more about the real Northern Ireland — a place in which other people have invested and where people love to work and live. Find out about the generous financial incentive packages that make it easy to become profitable quickly.

Call or write to Cyril Gray at the address below or dial 100, ask for Freefone IDB and get the Northern Ireland Factpack.

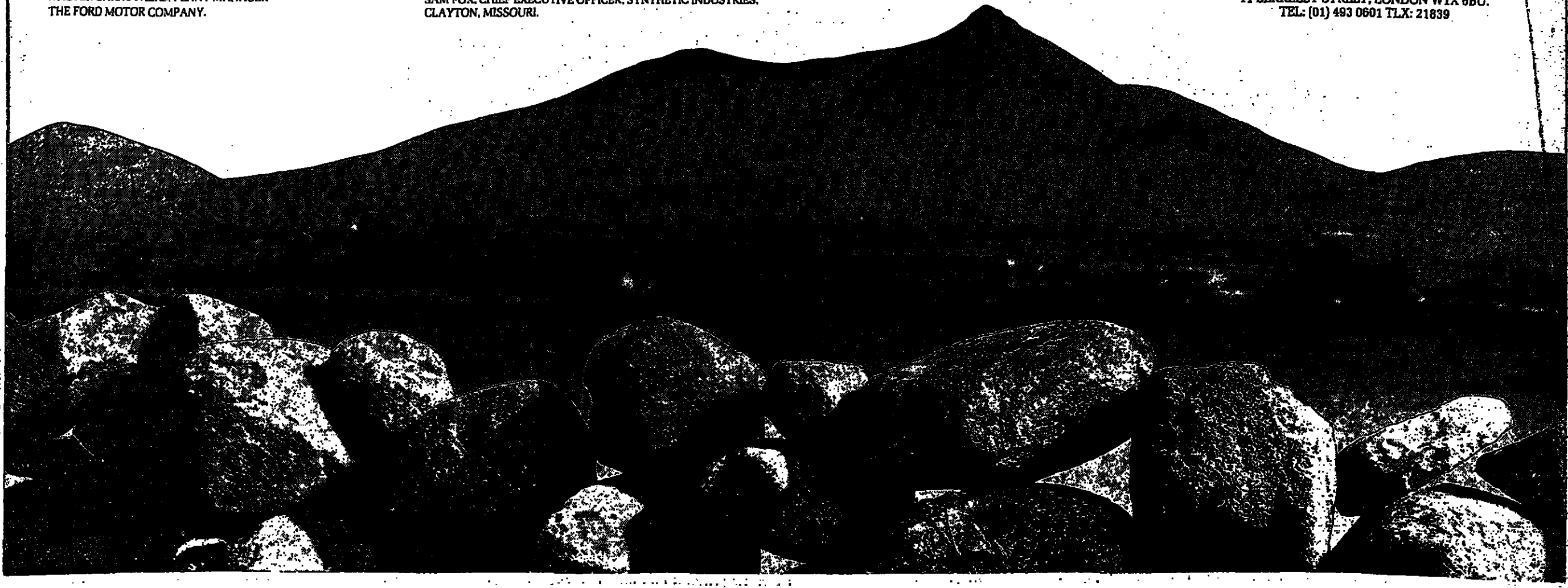
Then judge us on the facts.

**Northern Ireland**  
Judge us on the facts.

**IDB**  
Northern  
Ireland

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

NORTHERN IRELAND BUSINESS CENTRE  
11 BERKELEY STREET, LONDON W1X 8BU.  
TEL: (01) 493 0601 TLX: 21839



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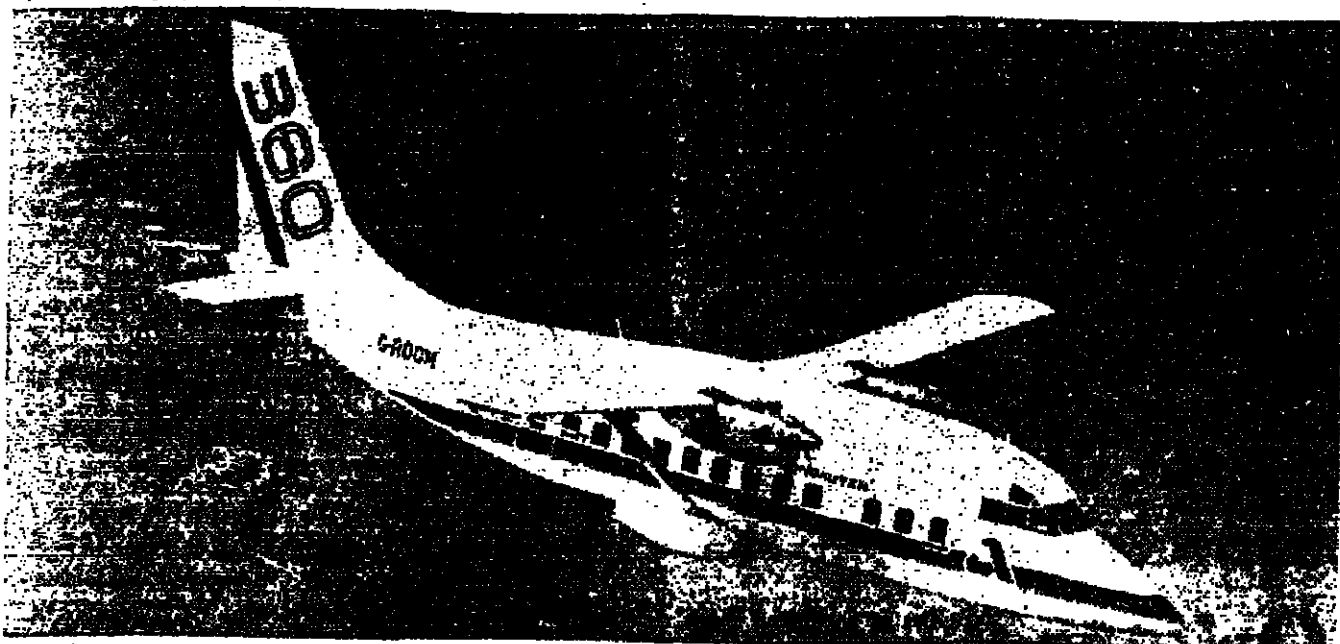
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The Short Brothers 360: An entry to the Chinese market

## Scandal started an industry

Harry Ferguson, the Ulster engineer who later went on to found the tractor empire which survives today as Massey-Ferguson, began Northern Ireland's involvement in aerospace in 1909, when it was called aviation. Ferguson was the first Briton to design and build his own monoplane, at Hillsborough, Co Down, but was almost eclipsed by a Belfast clergyman's daughter called Lillian Bland.

She was only a few weeks behind Ferguson, scandalizing polite Belfast society by designing, building and flying her own biplane early in 1910. But although she taught herself to fly, she found the outraged male chauvinists of the time were made of sterner stuff. Succumbing to family pressure she gave up her waywardness, and flying, after a few months. Slipping into obscurity, Lillian Bland died, almost unremembered, at the age of 97.

The activity in which she dabbled briefly, is now Northern Ireland's biggest manufacturing industry. Nearly 7,000 people are employed at Short Brothers' aircraft and missile factories in Belfast, with several thousand other Ulster jobs dependent on them.

The company is the world's oldest aircraft manufacturer, having landed the first production contract in 1908 for six aeroplanes from the Wright Brothers. The company began moving from England to Belfast during the 1930s and completed the move after the Second World War.

Shorts is wholly state-owned - Stormont holding 93 per cent and Whitehall the residue. The company now awaits privatization when it is expected to be placed on the market next year.

The current buoyancy of shorts is based on three activities: development and production of its own range of small transport aircraft and the licence production of a turboprop military trainer; the design, development and manufacture, as a sub-contractor or risk-sharing partner, of major assemblies for other makers' aircraft; and the development and production of short-range guided missiles.

So far this year the company has won every contract for which it bid, overshadowing even its upstart 1984, when a

USAF order for 18 Sherpa light freighters was placed. Most of these have already been delivered.

This year the company has entered the Chinese market with its 36-seat SD 360 regional airliner. An initial order for eight will be supplied this year. Sixty-five 360s are already with airlines throughout the world.

Shorts, once a major supplier to the RAF and the Royal Navy, is now back in the British military field with a £125 million contract to supply the RAF's next primary trainer, the Brazilian-designed Embraer Tucano.

Both Shorts and Embraer are comparing notes on what they believe the 1990s commuter airline market will require. Shorts is inviting Embraer's participation in its 45-seat stretched 360 Project 450.

Shorts has been long-established sub-contractors to Boeing. Early this year the Belfast company climbed aboard the advanced, smaller, 737-300, initial contract to supply 150 rudder assemblies. Another contract won earlier this year promises to be equally long-lived. Shorts, joining with erstwhile

American competitors Rohr Industries jointly to develop and produce pods for the five-ton V2500 turbofan engine in which Rolls-Royce and Pratt and Whitney are both involved. Shorts will take 40 per cent of the work, and Rohr 60 per cent, in podding an engine designed for 150-seat airliners destined to have a production life of at least 25 years.

In guided weapons the success story of Shorts continues with production of the Javelin surface-to-air missile for Britain's armed services and export customers.

The economic benefits which Shorts' resurgence has brought principally to the Protestant community in East Belfast are now beginning to be wider spread. This summer the company will open a satellite factory, initially employing about 200, in a building on the former DeLorean plant in predominantly Catholic West Belfast.

High hopes in 1980 that the province would boast of a second aircraft company working in high-technology carbon-fibre structures, were dashed

last month with the collapse, in the USA and Ulster, of Lean Fan Ltd.

Whitehall funding was terminated last year, then the radical, twin-turboprop business aircraft failed to gain a US airworthiness certificate. The decision had long been expected in Northern Ireland, where the bulk of the 370 local workers were made redundant nearly a year ago. It was a long way from the first optimistic promises of 1,100 jobs for the province.

Northern Ireland is now

adequately served by commercial airlines with Aldergrove, Belfast International Airport, and Shorts' smaller, waterside, Belfast Harbour Airport only four minutes from the City Hall. Several short-haul services to provincial cities in mainland Britain have developed since it was opened to airlines just over two years ago.

Aldergrove was designated one of the UK's six experimental "freeways" last year.

RR

## A £100m boost for Queen's Island

Queen's Island, Belfast, is the site of the only remaining integrated engineering and ship-building complex in Britain. Just one of the factors, according to chairman and chief executive, John Parker, that made Harland and Wolff uniquely placed to get the £100m contract to build the revolutionary oil vessel SWOPS.

SWOPS, the single well oil production system vessel, will be able to exploit marginal oil fields, those with up to 10 million barrels of oil. It is due for delivery to BP in 1987 and will be one of the world's most advanced ships.

When John Parker stepped in two years ago to lead the ailing yard back to health one newspaper called his task "mission impossible". But he says: "I knew the underlying strengths of the company and the talent of its people at all levels."

After extensive investment in new technology including CAD/CAM, computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture, and a change in method to bring most work under cover and unaffected by



Harland and Wolff chairman John Parker - Blue Star tanker in background

weather, the yard claims to be the most advanced in Britain.

Versatility is now the watchword at Queen's Island. As well as the high-tech offshore project for the oil industry the yard is working on a £70m contract for four refrigerated cargo vessels for the Blue Star Line, and a £6m order for two heavy duty barges for work in the North Sea.

Harland and Wolff has also won a second order from the

British Steel Corporation for a 173,000 ton bulk carrier, worth about £30m.

Naval work came back to the yard after 15 years with a £6 million order in 1983 for a floating harbour for the Falkland Islands. It was a difficult job completed in record time, despite appalling weather conditions.

New under way is a 140m conversion of the merchant ship Contender Bezan into an

aircraft training ship for the Ministry of Defence.

John Parker says of his two years at the top: "I am greatly encouraged that not only have we a good order book for merchant ships, but we are also once again working for the Ministry of Defence and have penetrated the specialized offshore oil scene."

Kathleen Frenchman

Britain has more coal reserves and invests more money in the future of coal than the rest of Western Europe put together. The NCB and the distributive trade in Northern Ireland will provide industry with the complete service to change over to coal.

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## Slow drinkers, fast business

Ulster people spend less on alcohol than anybody in Britain according to Regional Trends published last month.

Nevertheless the drinks industry is flourishing. Guinness is investing £6m in moving its packaging subsidiary, the Irish Bonding Company, Ltd. to a new 12-acre site in Castlereagh and installing machinery which can fill 40,000 cans and 5,000 bottles an hour, twice the present capacity.

The Guinness group of companies in Northern Ireland employs more than 1,000 people and its annual turnover exceeds £100m. Recently Guinness and its sister products for sale in the Irish republic have been packed in Ulster.

The most famous Irish drink must surely be whiskey with an 'e' and in Northern Ireland that means Bushmills, the name of a village near the Giant's Causeway, its distillery, and the whiskey itself. The old Bushmills distillery was granted its licence to distill in 1608 and claims to be the oldest in the world.

Bushmills whiskeys are drunk in 106 countries. The two established blends Old Bushmills and Black Bush have now been joined by a single malt Bushmills Malt which has just come on to the market after more than 10 years in the cask.

The local firm of Cantrell and Cocrane supplies soft drinks.



Gone fishing: Off Co Antrim coast in high summer, left, and on Lough Erne in spring, Co Fermanagh

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The Northern Ireland Tourist Board last year unveiled its Ulster American Heritage Trail - an offer of help to Irish Americans who visit Ulster to try to trace their family tree. Now the invitation is being extended to Australians and New Zealanders.

Tourists are surprised to find that Northern Ireland is mainly a rural country and that life is not war-torn but mostly peaceful. "We have no problem in getting visitors to come a second time," says Tourist Board executive. "They have been captivated by the quiet rural atmosphere, the space, the scenery, and the friendly welcome - or if they are as sports mad as we are by our unrivalled sporting facilities."

Last year the number of

## Origins of a new tourism

staying visitors rose to 908,000 and they spent £75.75m compared with £72.2m in 1983. Day trippers from the Republic spent £130m in 1984, and the home holiday trade added another £30m.

Cruising in the uncrowded waterways of Fermanagh Lakeland, golf on the province's 70 courses, and fishing along the

300 miles of unpolluted shore or in the well-stocked lakes and rivers are the traditional holiday pastimes. Walking, riding, caravanning and camping follow closely in popularity followed by activities including parachuting, gliding, hang-gliding and water-skiing.

The Ards peninsula has much to offer: beautiful countryside, sandy bays, small seaside resorts and fishing villages, spectacular natural rock formations of which the Giant's Causeway is the best known, ancient monuments and stately homes. The area is a wealth of interest for the amateur historian, naturalist, or archaeologist, as well as safe beaches for the bucket-and-spaders.

KF

## United in victory

It may have been pitching it too high to write, as one Fleet Street journalist did, that Britons were more interested in Barry McGuigan's attempt on the world featherweight championship than they were 19 years ago in Henry Cooper's classic fight with Muhammad Ali.

But it is no overstatement to say that McGuigan's points victory over the Panamanian Eusebio Pedroza, coupled with the world snooker championship win of Ulster-born Dennis Taylor, has given the people of Northern Ireland a new pride. The pride and praise ran from the youngest in the land to the highest levels of administration. Douglas Hurd, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said: "The whole community in Northern Ireland, united in saluting your magnificent achievement in winning the world title."

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the



Hero: McGuigan in Belfast

Prime Minister of Eire, phoned McGuigan, whose head was still being drunk in Belfast last night, to say: "You are making an enormous contribution to the cause of reconciliation in Ireland."

McGuigan, a Roman Catholic married to a Protestant, was born in the Republic. His mother is from the North but he lives in Clones, County Monaghan, close to the Ulster border.

Officially the first victory parade was to be held in Clones but the people of Belfast had other ideas and were streaming into the city from the moment of his victory. On hearing that the Lord Mayor had organized a triumphal celebration, McGuigan delayed plans to return to his home and joined thousands in a jubilant street celebration.

For Northern Ireland, Dennis Taylor was equally important. Probably the most famous Roman Catholic son of Coalisland, near Belfast, Taylor won possibly the most gripping final in the 59 years of the world snooker competition's championship.

Seamus Ogham

## Where 50,000 find lots of work

More than 50,000 people are employed full or part time in agriculture in Northern Ireland. In 1983 they earned £437 million. But with farm output in the EEC, Ulster has turned to the food processing, a sector providing 17,000 jobs, almost 1300 of them new in the last year.

Recent developments include expansion of DPP-Schreiber Cheese processed and synthetic cheese slices for the fast-food industry, a new processing plant at Portadown for Moy Park Poultry, and a new method of deboning and vacuum-packing meat for export by Mastercut of Omagh.

Firms processing seafood include Cuan Sea Fisheries which specializes in oysters, Atlantic Harvest smoked salmon, and prawn processors Euro Shellfish and Kilkeel Kipperings.

On the dairy side, L. E. Pritchitt of Newtonards is packing long-life milk in wine-box style cartons for export.



M & S: A shopping revolution in Belfast

Nidco Foods, Fairfield Foods, and Halib Foods International are marketing dairy products for the home and foreign markets respectively.

The Milk Marketing Board for Northern Ireland is promising a new low-fat hard cheese which will be good and taste good too.

Two successful local firms close to the food industry are Boxmore International and Norbrook Laboratories. Box-

moor International of Lurgan is big in the egg-packing business and turns out computer designed moulded pulp packs for six billion eggs a year.

Norbrook Laboratories set up 15 years ago and is today a leading world veterinary pharmaceutical company. It is now completing trials of an internal drug delivery system which the firm's founder Eddie Haughey claims will revolutionize routine preventive medication of animals.

## Why the shops are booming

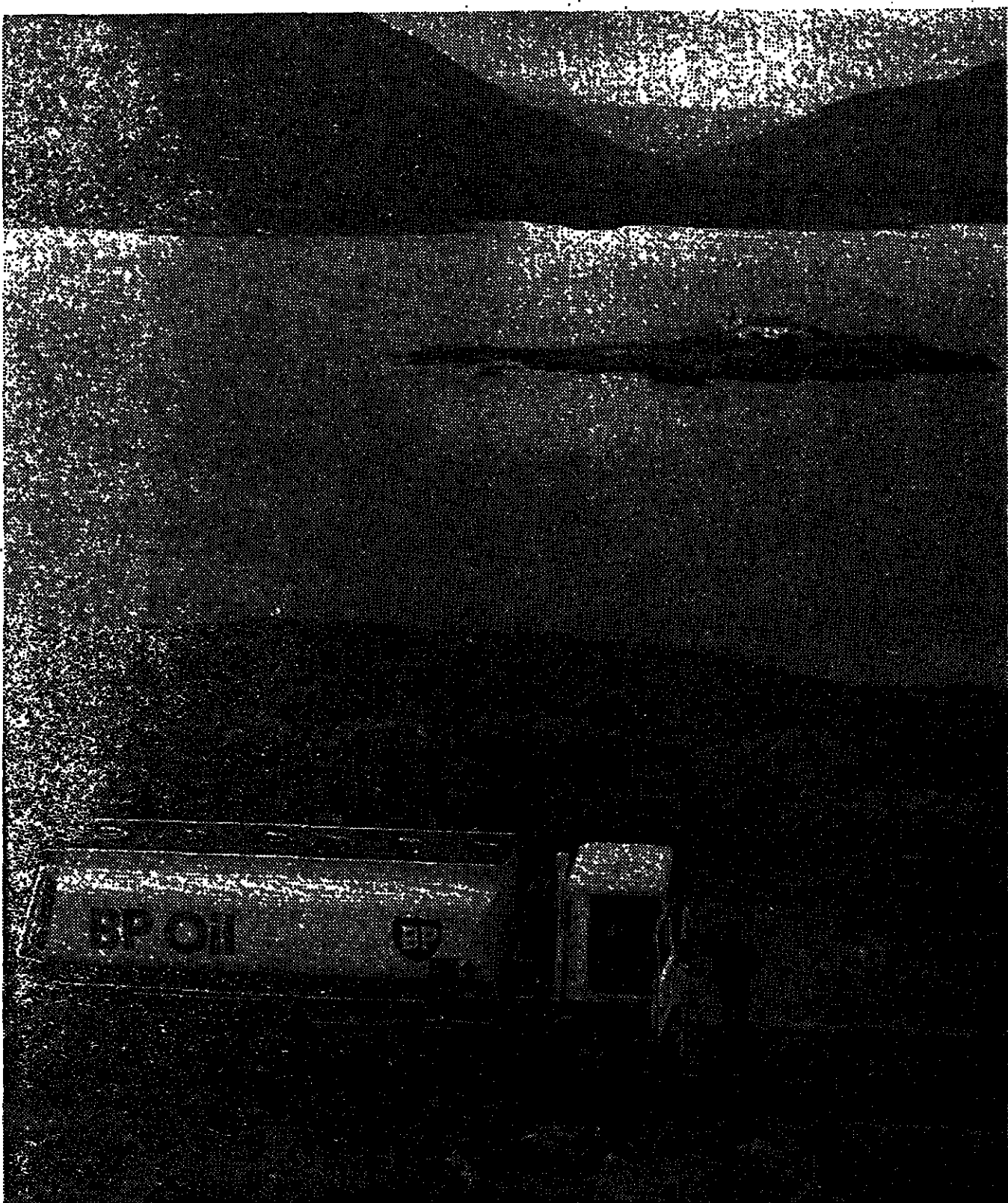
Banks, building societies, restaurants, and the arts are booming in Belfast - and so are the shops. "We've had a shopping revolution here," said Sandy Brown, manager of Marks & Spencer's city centre store. M & S has led the central development with an £18m doubling of its trading space.

Investment is pouring into shopping precincts all around Belfast, including £2m at Wellington Place, and Laing's £40m Castle Court development to the north.

Outside the capital, Londonderry's Richmond centre, a modern complex with four main stores and 40 shops, was opened last November. In the first six months three million people passed through and £10m was spent.

The smaller towns and cities are also getting improved shopping facilities. The year-old Ards Centre at Newtownards is remarkable not only for the range of merchandise available but for the generous allocation of space and the good design of shop entrances. Shoppers in wheelchairs and those with small children can move about in comfort there.

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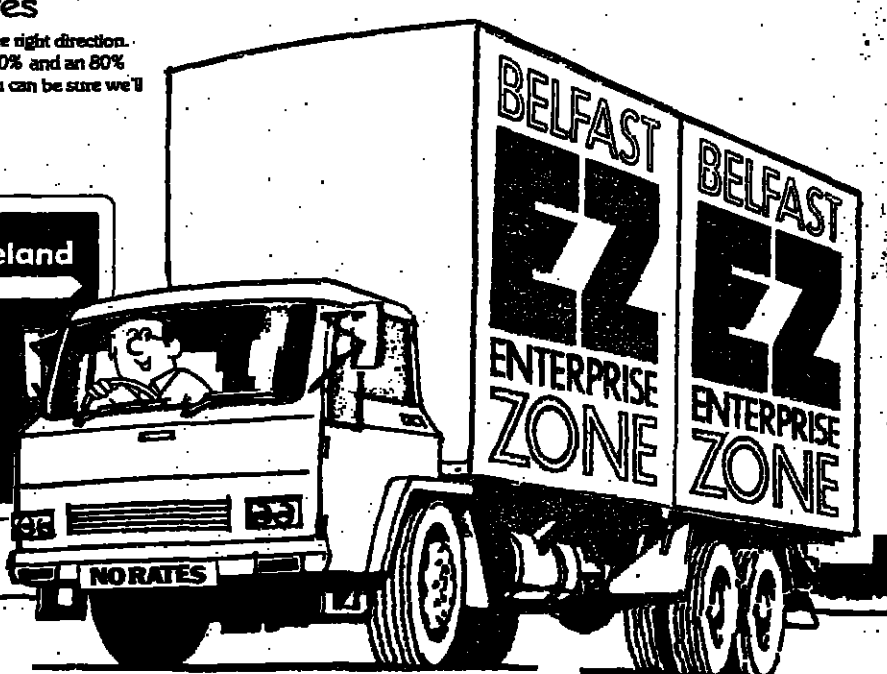
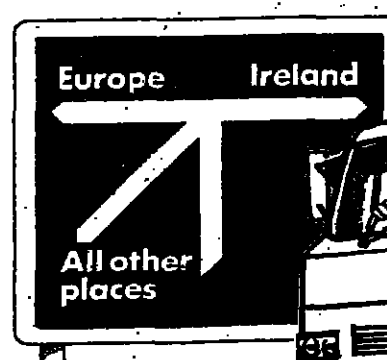
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## Japan aims to strike a million

The newest development in the smoking business is the arrival in Ballymoney, County Antrim, of IWAX Inc. to manufacture disposable cigarette lighters for the rapidly growing European market. IWAX is the first Japanese company to set up in Northern Ireland.

Company president Mr. Fukuo Iwahori says: "We chose Ulster as our European production base because of the productivity of the workforce, the attractive financial package, and the impressive research and development facilities offered by the universities." Production target is two million lighters a month in three years.

The tobacco firm Gallaher, now one of Northern Ireland's largest employers, was founded more than a century ago in Londonderry by Tom Gallaher. Today it is a subsidiary of the US firm, American Brands Incorporated.

But its Ulster origin is reflected in the fact that the engineering and research and development for the whole of Britain are based in Belfast, and Northern Ireland accounts for 43 per cent of the UK workforce.

The company has factories in Belfast and Lisnaffillan, near Ballymena, employing 3,400. The main export cigarette is Silk Cat King Size.

In the last five years Gallaher has put £50m into capital investment in its Ulster operations, the latest phase being a £10m expansion at Lisnaffillan.

On a smaller scale, Rothmans employs about 850 people on its Carrickfergus site and manufactures nine brands of cigarette, a large proportion for export.

The old-established pipe tobacco firm, Murray's of Belfast, is now a Rothmans company. Its best known brand, Erinmore, is exported to 165 countries.

The cigarette machinery firm, Molins until recently a feature of the Londonderry scene, closed its factory there at the beginning of the year but a sizeable proportion of its high quality workforce has obtained financial backing for a precision engineering co-operative.

KF

## Design for linen

Flax growing began again in Ulster in the early 1980s after a lapse of 30 years. More than 1,000 acres have been planted in 1985 but this will supply less than seven per cent of local demand.

Linen, for almost three centuries a staple industry of Northern Ireland, but in decline for the past four or five decades, has once again become "fibre for the future" - the title chosen for a recent report on the linen industry.

The revival in flax growing has been helped by the discovery that spraying a mature crop with glyphosate, a common weedkiller, makes unnecessary an unpleasant but formerly essential process called "retting".

The use of linen in spring and summer ranges by top fashion designers, including Ulster's own Paul Costelloe, has brought a rapid growth in the market for woven linen fabrics.

Another recent fashion fad is for knitted linen garments - mainly sweaters. This has produced a growing and unsatisfied demand for linen yarns for knitting. A "linen task force" set up to examine the industry is recommending a £100 million investment.

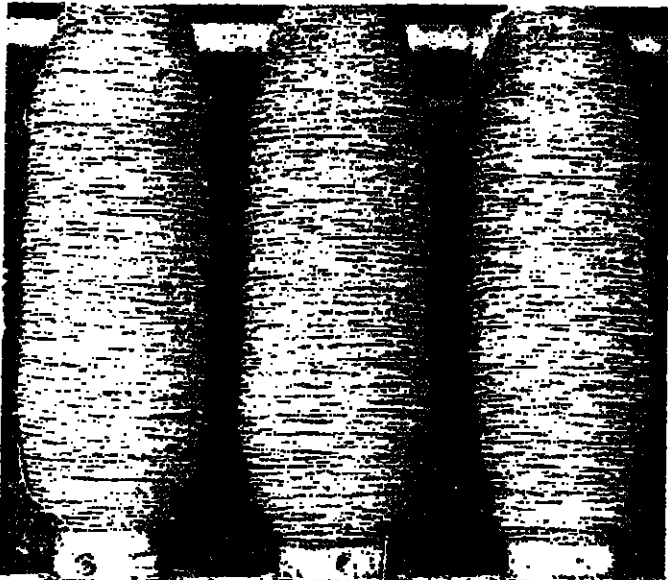
Do the prospects really justify expenditure on this scale? "Certainly," says Dr William Foster, of the industry's research institute. "Opportunities are opening up in fashion and in new uses. We have great skill and flair for this stuff. We have now to develop marketing skills."

"There is a growing consumer market which can appreciate and afford the advantages of natural fabrics, and the distinctive character of linen."

A new range of linen and wool mixture fabrics has been developed, also for the couture market, which will give added warmth and extend the season.

These and other new linen-based materials will go on show to trade buyers in September. They include polyester and linen for shirts, linen and nylon to blend strength and coolness for car seat covers, and other products treated or blended to give the requisite properties for curtains, wall-coverings and other applications.

The demand for linen yarn has led to Northern Ireland's first manufacturing investment from Hong Kong. The international textile group, the CHA



Flaxing lyrical: From field to reel to fashion scene, a promising revival of a traditional industry

Organization, is to set up production in new premises at Doagh, Co Antrim.

The company will provide 60 new jobs and will be known as Textile Yarns Ltd. It will produce spun linen yarn mostly for export to Europe and the Far East, where it will be knitted into garments and sent to fashion stores in Japan and the United States.

Initially the Doagh mill will use flax imported from Belgium but it may well change to locally produced crops quite soon. Local flax spinning companies are being urged by the task force to invest in modern machinery. A record 32 per cent increase reported by the Export Credits Guarantee Department in textile exports in 1983-84 was said

by the director Walter Kee to be almost entirely due to the popularity of linen and linen blends in the fashion trade.

As a proportion of world textile production linen is tiny, but Robert Frank, of Linen International in London, is confident it will always have a place. "The future is buoyant," he said.

Much of the Northern Ireland clothing industry manufactures for chain stores and other large-scale customers. The 100-year-old Londonderry company Desmond's employs 1,700 highly trained people and turns out 100,000 garments a week, almost all of them for that most exciting of customers, Marks & Spencer.



## All ready for progress

The port of Belfast is 200 years old this year but some of its facilities are as new as tomorrow. Thirteen million pounds has been invested in 1980-1984. Stormont Wharf complex has recently been modernized; its berths deepened and cargo movement improved.

The port has the advantage of being only a quarter of a mile from the main motorway system and close to a railhead serving the whole of Ireland. A new container terminal costing 2.3 million is to be ready next year. It will be able to take vessels up to 7.3 metres draught and will have a 35-tonne transporter container crane.

There has been foreshore reclamation on both sides of the River Lagan. Much of the area has Enterprise Zone status, a third of which is already let. There are grain handling facilities with a capacity of 125,000 tonnes in four separate silos, modern and efficient coal handling, and four oil berths, as well as storage and distribution facilities.

About six million tonnes of goods a year are handled. There are daily unit-load services to Great Britain and weekly unit-load and conventional to EEC and Scandinavian ports.

As part of the birthday celebration, the Victorian harbour office, rich in stained glass, has been restored. Tours by bus and boat are held for the public to see the new and old Port of Belfast.

## Passengers on the increase

Work has been proceeding apace at Aldergrove to provide the facilities needed by the airport's sharply increasing number of passengers just over a million in 1983 to almost 1,600,000 in 1984.

Now freight-handling facilities, dealing with traffic which has reached 20,000 metric tonnes a year, are to be further extended to meet the demand implied by its recent designation as the new Northern Ireland freeport, one of six granted this status in the UK.

The freeport occupies a 72-acre site with comprehensive facilities for international manufacturers and processors. It is expected to be in full operation by October.

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Short Brothers—leaders in the aviation industry since the turn of the century—are today engaged in wide-ranging design, production and research programmes covering new-generation aerospace products which will provide pace-setters in their fields through the present decade and beyond.

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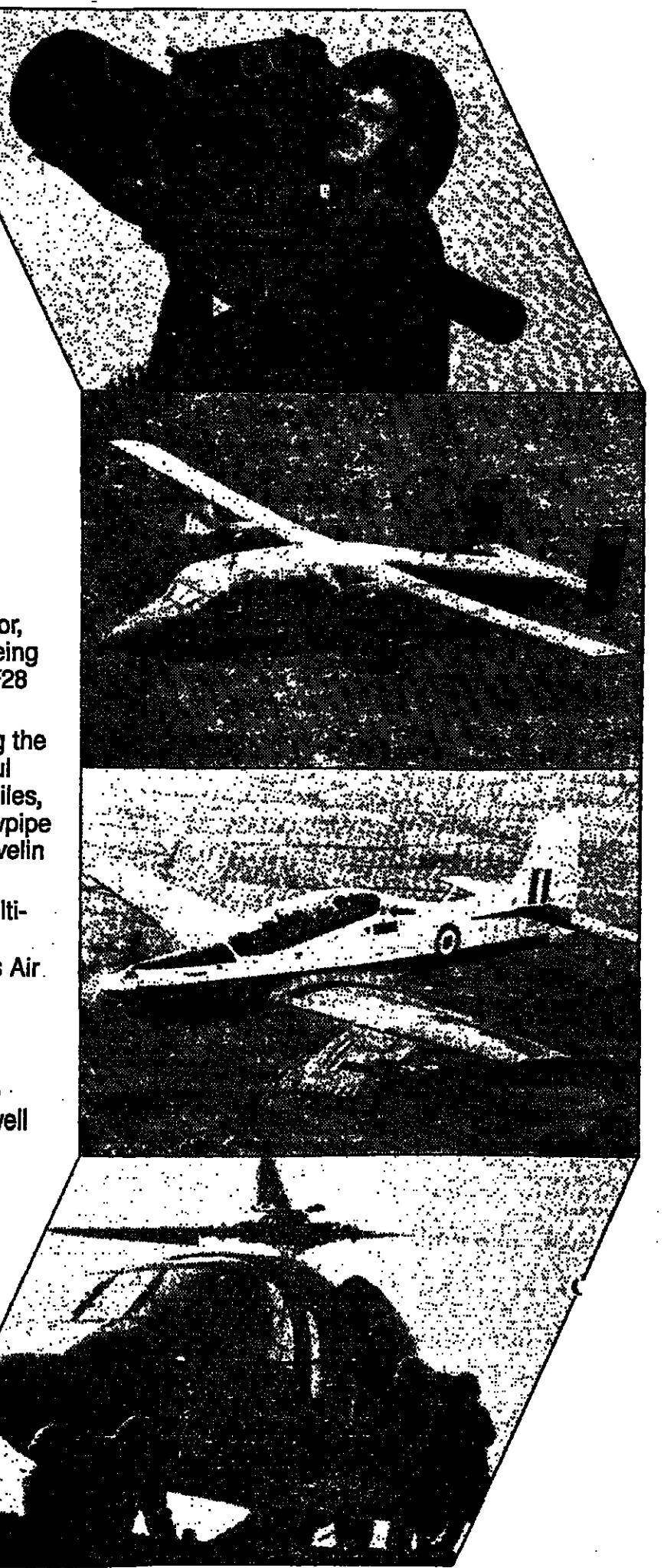
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## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

6.00 **Celebrity AM**  
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Debbie McGee. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; consumer report at 7.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; film reviews at 8.40; a discussion on baby food at 8.56. The guests include Jane Horrocks and Al Conley.

8.20 **Celebrity 10.30** Play School, presented by Brian Jackson, with guest Liz Woots (r) 10.50 interval.

10.55 **Crickets: First Test**, Peter West introduces, from Headingley, the morning session, of the first day of the first Test between England and Australia.

1.05 **News After Noon** with Frances Covel. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish (2.22) and the regional news from the BBC's regional news centres.

1.40 **Crickets: First Test**, Further coverage of the game between England and Australia at Headingley, introduced by Peter West.

3.55 **Gran**, Patricia Hayes narrates the story of Gran's Old Bones (r). 4.00 **Stop-Go!** Using a tractor to travel for sheep in the Cotswolds (r).

5.00 **John Craven's Newsround**, 5.05 **Blue Peter**, Michael Sinden brings the giant receiving dish at Goonhilly satellite tracking station (r).

5.35 **Dr. Kildare**, Part two of a medical drama series about an urban epidemic (r).

6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.

6.35 **London Plus**.

7.00 **EastEnders**, Sue receives a surprise gift from Alf that arouses her suspicions (r).

7.30 **Tomorrow's World**, includes a medical drama in fan and a report on how forensic scientists will be able to produce a blood test unique to every individual.

7.55 **Top of the Pops** presented by Mike Read and Doreen Rorey.

8.25 **The Little and Large Show**, The two new guests include Geoff Caple, Bert Weedon and Helen Shapiro (r).

9.00 **News with Julia Somerville**. Weather.

9.25 **Crimestwatch UK**, Another selection of unsolved serious crimes, reconstructed to jog viewers' memories. These include the disappearance of a year-old seven-year-old Mark Tidyman, last seen at a fairground in Wokingham, Berkshire; and the case when anti-social William and Mary Foster were attacked by armed robbers in their Weybridge, Surrey, home. Presented by Sue Cook and Nick Ross.

10.05 **The Royal International Horse Exhibition Centre**, Birmingham. David Vine introduces the Crown Financial Championship. The commentators are Raymond Capper, Ward and Stephen Hadley.

11.05 **Crimestwatch Update**, The latest developments and reminders about the programme earlier this evening.

11.15 **The Crown Have a Word for**, Part two of the series on modern crimes examines the drift from rural to urban life (r).

11.45 **Weather**.

## TV-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Nick Owen and Jayne Irving. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30 and 8.45; sport at 6.57 and 8.15; consumer report at 7.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; film reviews at 8.40; a discussion on baby food at 8.56. The guests include Jane Horrocks and Al Conley.

## TV/LONDON

8.25 **Thames news headlines**, 9.30 **For Schools**, Part two of the novel, *The Nightwatchman*, 9.45 **Junior Maths**, shadows, 10.05 **Children's summer games**, 10.23 **Religious education**, 10.35 **Sci education**, 11.02 **Maths**, counting and sharing, 11.14 **Consideration for others**, 11.24 **The ways different animals eat**.

11.55 **Cartoon Time**, Hiccup Hound, 12.00 **Footage**, Peter Davidson tells the story of *Rabbit Creek*, 12.02 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.07 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.10 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.13 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.16 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.19 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.22 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.25 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.28 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.31 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.34 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.37 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.40 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.43 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.46 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.49 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.52 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.55 **Moocow and Co.**, 12.58 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.01 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.04 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.07 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.10 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.13 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.16 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.19 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.22 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.25 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.28 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.31 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.34 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.37 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.40 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.43 **Moocow and Co.**, 13.46 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## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

June 13, 1985

**T**he labour market is the scene of intense change. International competition and new technology are among the forces driving change on and it is now faster than ever before. For example, there is a relentless demand for higher skills coupled with a relentless squeezing out of less skilled jobs. I recently took part in a conference in Glasgow about skilled manpower and the Scottish electronics industry.

The Engineering Industry Training Board's manpower figures tell a fascinating story. Between 1978 and 1984 the total number of employees in the electronics industry in Scotland hardly changed at all: there were 36,650 employees in 1984 and 36,800 in 1978. But the number of scientists and technologists in the industry increased during that period by 94 per cent (1879 up to 3637), the number of technicians increased by 26 per cent (4384 to 5425), the number of managerial staff rose by 22 per cent and administrative occupations fell by more than 14 per cent; so did craftsmen (9 per cent) and operators (18 per cent, from 15,700 to 15,300, the biggest drop of all in absolute numbers).

Change is exceptionally fast in

electronics but the general picture is the same throughout industry.

New patterns of work are also emerging. The number of self-employed people, for example, is estimated to have increased by half a million during the past four years. There have been big increases in part-time jobs; 44 per cent of women at work are in part-time jobs. Flexible working arrangements are coming in widely.

The direction and pace of change places great emphasis on people's competence and adaptability, and the signs are that this will become still more pronounced as time goes on.

All this highlights the connection between education, training and work. How do our arrangements match up to the increasing demands being placed upon them?

One way of judging this is to observe what other countries do. Last year the National Economic Development Council and the Manpower Services Commission published *Competence and Competitions* which compared the approaches to education and training of three major competitor countries - West Germany, the United States and Japan - with our own. The report, which was prepared by a team from the Institute of Man-

**Education and training must be geared to match the demand for more skills in British industry today, says John Cassels**



power Studies, brought out the close connection seen by competitor countries between learning, competence and industrial success.

The report prompts some big questions about the adequacy of British provision. For example:

● It is satisfactory that the number of young people entering apprenticeships every year in Britain has declined from 100,000 to 40,000, whereas in West Germany in 1982 no fewer than 620,000 young people passed examinations completing their apprenticeships?

● Why have we been content to accept that the majority of school leavers still seek to enter the labour

market in Britain at 16, while the normal age of entry in West Germany and the United States is 18 and the average in Japan is as high as 20?

● Is the high performance of American industry connected with the fact that one if five American workers has a degree as against Britain's figure of one in fourteen?

● Can we compete in the engineering field if we produce 15,000 engineering graduates a year while the Japanese produce between 60,000 to 70,000?

Fortunately there are encouraging signs. It is excellent that it is the intention to develop the Youth

Training Scheme into a permanent two-year high quality programme. It gives the hope of enabling every young person completing a course to be fully competent in particular job, to have acquired skills which can be transferred to other jobs, to have learnt how to apply competences in unfamiliar situations and to have increased his or her personal effectiveness.

It is a tall order but there is no time to lose. A young person who leaves the first two-year scheme will not retire until about 2030 A.D.

Change is on way in schools. The rather specialized and academic approach of education in England and Wales is being broadened and given a more practical twist.

The recent Green Paper on the development of higher education into the 1990s gives evidence of an intention to enable higher education to contribute more to improving the economy, even if there is plenty of room for argument about the balance and scale of provision foreseen.

One of our problems is that during the past couple of decades training has generally been seen as a technical matter and overwhelmingly about technical skills within restricted occupational ranges.

It is an interesting comment on

this approach that the electricians' trade union centre in order to retrain electricians in electronic skills. Too many companies thought electricians as an occupational group were incapable of working at higher levels of skill.

**Competence and Competition** particularly raises questions about the approach of companies. Overall, West German, American and Japanese industry all spend much more per head on training and education than does British industry. There are many instances of companies in these competitor countries who spend 3 per cent or more of their turnover on training and education. There cannot be many British companies which are able to claim that.

**B**ut it is stating things in too narrow terms to talk simply of "training and education". A "little Noddy" study group which looked at the application of new technology in America found that, as one company put it, "The biggest single factor which will make the difference over the decade will not be the technology but the people".

As in America, the best companies in Britain recognize that they

must have a policy for the development and use of human resources if they want to be competitive. It is a policy that recognizes that it is people who make a company succeed or fail and that spending on their development is an investment.

Human resource development starts at the top, with the senior managers and other professionals who lead companies. Unless their development is taken seriously and managed properly, it is unlikely that the development of the rest of the companies' workforces will be taken seriously.

I have grown tired of companies which say that if they train employees they get poached and make that an excuse for inadequate training. It is precisely that attitude which leads to the scarcities which lead to poaching. If companies were bold and took the positive line, there would be no poaching problem.

I hope human resource development will soon be at the top of many more companies' priorities. It is the surest way for us to climb back up the league table of industrial nations.

John Cassels is director general of the National Economic Development Office

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## UNIT GENERAL MANAGERS

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The Authority is now in a position to further the implementation of General Management through the appointment of Unit General Managers to the following five units:

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DISTRICT COMMUNITY AND NEW FOREST HOSPITALS UNIT  
PSYCHIATRIC AND EASTERN UNIT  
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**BUDGET £m STAFF**  
33.7 3,100  
9.0 1,000  
10.8 1,100  
10.1 1,150  
5.6 650

These key Managers will be accountable to the District General Manager with full responsibility for operational and budgetary management at Unit Level, ensuring that services are provided in an economic and efficient manner, giving value for money to patients and the community. They will be members of the Executive Board.

To meet this challenge successful candidates will demonstrate strong leadership qualities and the ability to manage change in a multi-professional organisation.

Salary for these posts will be negotiable. Clinicians appointed will be reimbursed in accordance with Circular HC(85)9.

All appointments are for a fixed term of up to five years and may be extended by mutual agreement.

For further information, applicants should contact:

Mr P. A. Shaw  
District General Manager  
on Southampton 777222 ext 3017

Application forms and job descriptions are available from:  
Personnel Services  
District Personnel Department  
Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority  
Tremona Court  
Tremona Road  
Southampton SO1 5HU  
Tel: Southampton 777222 ext 3144

Closing date:  
June 28, 1985

(108)A

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As if you hadn't guessed already, Crosfield Electronics is a world leader in the fascinating field of colour technology. Our commercial growth and success in this area owes much to an impressive product range which encompasses colour scanners, pre-press studio systems, newsprint facsimile systems and data compression and communication systems. All in all, a breadth of technology offering full scope for creativity, innovation and career development potential.

## Project Leaders/Managers

**£15-18,000**  
You'll be running project teams including specialists in electronics, software, mechanics, optics and laser technology - a multi-discipline role demanding experience at team leader level. If you have a knowledge of real-time systems implementation in high and low level languages, bit-slice and data compression techniques, process engineering and colour printing, then you should apply. For the more senior vacancies, a company car is available.

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With a minimum of 2/3 years' real-time design experience behind you, the opportunity to develop your skills on sophisticated, diverse projects is very real indeed. What's more, our small dedicated project team approach will allow you to take as much design responsibility as you can handle.

To meet the challenges ahead, you'll be a graduate with experience in one or more of the following - IBM PCs, LANs, DEC RSX, Macro 11, "C" and Assembly languages.

## Electronics Engineers

**£12-16,000**  
An integral member in a small team environment, you'll be tackling TTL/ELC design on 16 and 32 bit micros and electro-optics systems. You'll need at least 3 years hardware design experience, backed of course by a degree level qualification.

Experience of some of the following would be particularly useful - high speed digital design, data compression applications, PALs, Analogue/Opics interfacing, micro-based technology.

## Image Processing Engineer

**to £14,000**  
A graduate, probably in Maths/Physics with at least 2 years experience of image/signals processing, you'll provide creative input to the research of image/colour modification, such as data compression and edge enhancement techniques. Exposure to POP 11s, RSX, Fortran and array processors would be particularly useful.

## Senior Optical Engineer

**to £14,000**  
Our advanced custom graphic systems draw on a wide range of optical components and techniques including argon

ion and high power CO<sub>2</sub> lasers, to name but a few.

To succeed in this technical challenge, you'll be a graduate in Applied Optics/Physics with 2/3 years relevant experience in a commercial environment.

## Senior Mechanical Engineers

**to £14,000**

A senior member of our design engineering team, your involvement will be company-wide, covering the entire range of existing and new products. A graduate, you'll have 4+ years experience in precision mechanical or optical design.

We'd obviously like to tell you more and arrange an early informal interview, so in the first instance, contact Mike Stirling on (0442) 218311 or send a brief CV to him at: Crosfield Electronics Ltd., Three Cherry Trees Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Alternatively for an application form and a comprehensive information package ring (0442) 42357 (24 hour answerphone).

We promise not to talk about a whole spectrum of opportunity or a chance to add colour to your career.

**Engineering**  
**Crosfield Electronics**  
Engineering the imagination

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## GRADUATES or good 'A' levels

£10-£12K

We are currently working with several prestigious companies who are seeking young and dynamic sales executives. You must be under 30 and have at least 6 months experience in a commercially orientated sales or field-sales environment. In return you will be offered an excellent basic salary and commission earnings and car. There are first-class training and career development prospects.

For immediate consideration call Lindsey Haggie, Bernadette Laffey or Alison Whitwell on 01-625 7262 or send CV to Graduate Appointments, 7 Princeps Street, London W1R 7BP.

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BMW OR RENAULT 25

Our client, a well known public company with a blue chip client list, is currently looking for an enthusiastic Sales Professional. Turnover is already in excess of £10 million and the successful candidate will be expected to maintain a high level of service to an established client base, and to create further opportunities for sales within named major accounts.

He/she will have a strong personality, the ambition to succeed in a challenging environment, and at least 1 year's experience in Micro or Computer related fields, preferably with a manufacturer. For further information call: Polly Summerfield, Executive Employment, Forum House, 1/6 Milmstead, Staines, Middlesex. Tel: Staines (0784) 83615.

## BERRY BROS. &amp; RUDD Ltd.

Sales Appointment

At 3 St James St., London

We have a vacancy for an experienced sales person in our famous shop at 3 St James's Street. Established in 17th century, Berry Bros & Rudd is a family owned retail wine and spirit merchant, offering an extensive range of fine wines and spirits. The job involves dealing with customers, both in person and over the telephone. We place the utmost importance upon the service and advice we are able to offer and the successful applicant (male or female) will already need to have had some experience in selling wine and in looking after private and/or corporate customers. Excellent opportunities for training and teaming are offered. Please reply in writing with a summary of your experience to date to:

The Wine Director,  
Berry Bros & Rudd Ltd.,  
3 St. James's Street,  
London SW1.



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5



Shell U.K. Exploration and Production

## COST/PLANNING ENGINEERS

Our record of achievement is a remarkable one. With 17 major installations producing oil and gas, we are one of the leading North Sea operating companies. We have, recently, created a number of new Project Teams to manage the development of the next generation of fields and these teams have themselves created the need for a number of Cost/Planning Engineers with the necessary skills to ensure that we meet our future challenges, successfully.

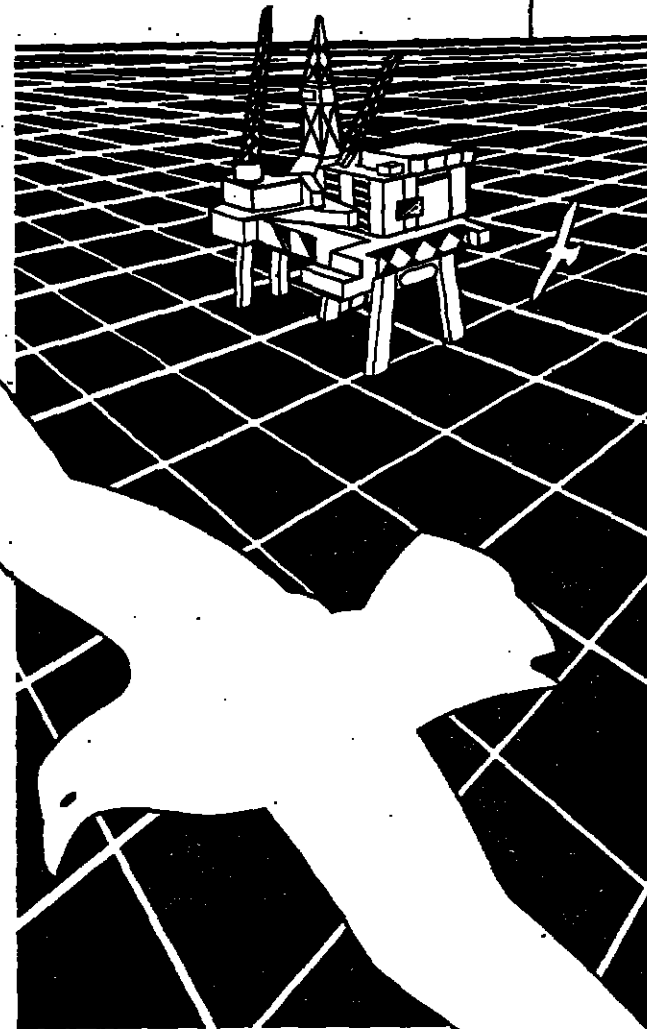
Working within our Central Engineering Department, you will be providing a cost/planning consultancy service for the various projects. This service will include development of cost/planning systems, probabilistic analysis and project reviews and will involve periods of secondment to specific Project Teams. In addition, opportunities may arise to support the work of the Petroleum Engineering Department in the preparation of cost estimates and plans for the development of new prospects.

The work is varied, rewarding and highly regarded by Management. You will therefore be qualified to degree or HNC level in a relevant engineering discipline, and probably chartered,

and will have had considerable experience of cost/planning for North Sea oil and gas projects. This experience will have made you an accomplished advocate for the controlled approach to project management and you will have gained both a comprehensive knowledge of contracts and a sound appreciation of the interaction between contracting strategy and cost/schedule control. An appreciation of basic economics would also be advantageous. To have acquired this level of expertise, together with the considerable supervisory experience required, you are likely to be at least 34 years of age.

We are able to offer attractive remuneration packages and opportunities for career progression. As the positions are based in Central London, relocation assistance will be given where appropriate.

Please telephone 01-257 5001 for an application form or write, including a comprehensive CV, to: Shell U.K. Exploration and Production, UEP/152, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DX. Please quote Ref: T/13685.



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Is your career progression blocked or has your job been "re-structured" out of existence? If so, we can help. We specialise in helping Senior Executives to find new careers, mainly in the un-advertised job market. We do it rapidly, confidentially, professionally and effectively.

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CAREER CONSULTANTS  
North: 0532 436333 Penfold House, 6 Russell Street, Leeds LS1 5RN  
South: 01-439 6254 85/87 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6JD

**CSIRO**  
Australia  
RESEARCH SCIENTIST/SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST  
AS26,001 - AS38,243  
Computer-Aided Design  
Division of Manufacturing Technology  
**FITZROY VIC. 3065 AUSTRALIA**

GENERAL: The Division of Manufacturing Technology is carrying out research on materials, the mechanics of manufacturing processes and the design, control, scheduling and integration of those processes. The main research activity has been at the Adelaide and Melbourne Laboratories of the Division, with a small, but expanding activity in Sydney. The Division has established close working relationships with industrial groups and individual manufacturers.

Research at the Melbourne Laboratory of the Division covers welding and arc technologies, non-ferrous casting, machining and other materials shaping processes. In addition an integrated manufacture group undertakes research in the areas of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture including robotics, computer control and sensing systems.

DUTIES: The Division wishes to appoint a research scientist to lead research and development in Computer Aided Design (CAD). The CAD group has a broad range of activities, which include solid modelling, the application of fluid and thermal analysis to casting dies, finite element analysis, stress and vibration analysis, tolerance analysis and geometric analysis. The extension of CAD to direct computer aided manufacture forms part of this activity. Close involvement with manufacturing industry is encouraged and much of the research is of a collaborative nature.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have a higher degree, preferably a PhD, with experience of CAD and demonstrated ability in research. Experience in production industry is highly desirable.

TENURE: A term of 3 years with Australian Government superannuation benefits is available.

APPLICATIONS: Stating relevant personal particulars, including details of qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees and quoting reference No A5650, should be directed to:  
The Chief  
CSIRO Division of Manufacturing Technology  
PO Box 71  
Fitzroy Vic. 3065  
one month from date of publication  
CSIRO IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

### Mechanical Engineer

We are the Technical Service Centre of one of the World's leading diamond manufacturers which informs and advises manufacturing industries in the use of diamond tools.

An opportunity has arisen for a Ph.D. qualified Mechanical Engineer to become Assistant Manager of the Grinding Centre based in Sunninghill. The Grinding Centre is involved in a wide range of diamond and CBN grinding tests as part of in-house development work, customer service and application research.

The successful applicant must be able to communicate well as part of his/her duties will involve dealing with visitors to the Company. It is essential that he/she has a good scientific and practical background in machining operations, particularly grinding, and has an open and imaginative mind for applied research leading to new or improved applications.

Whilst most of the work will initially be in-house, travelling both in the United Kingdom and abroad will form part of the job function. Knowledge of another language is not a pre-condition but would be beneficial.

An attractive salary plus fringe benefits such as free life and medical insurance, non-contributory pension scheme and free lunches are offered in first class working conditions.

Suitably qualified applicants are invited to write to Mrs S.G. Bell enclosing a full Curriculum Vitae including current salary and outline of present responsibilities.

**De Beers Industrial Diamond Division (Pty) Limited,**  
Charters, Sunninghill,  
Ascot, Berks. SL5 8PX.

In our European Technology Laboratories in Neuss and Hamburg highly qualified scientists and engineers are working on projects and solving today's and tomorrow's problems. With courage, creativity and power of judgement they secure the long term targets of 3M Company's worldwide operations. These people are stamping our company inside and out with the mark of their own personal success.

3M needs

### Development Engineers

to provide direction for the development of new polymer based sheet products.

Qualifications: Diploma or Degree in Chemistry or Chemical Engineering with 2-5 years experience preferred.

Experience in rubber or polymer chemistry or processing would be advantageous. Fluent English is expected.

The Candidates  
- should be skilled in the process and chemistry of polymers;  
- should have the ability to work independently and contribute ideas to a highly professional team;  
- should be willing to relocate to the Neuss/Düsseldorf area.  
3M is prepared to offer liberal relocation assistance.

Please send your resumé to:

3M Laboratories (Europe) GmbH, Abt. Personalwesen  
Hammfelddamm 11, D-4040 Neuss 1, Att. Mr. W. Kock

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### INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER

Computer Power Protection  
Package Potential over £20k

YOU "Are over 27 and are probably an export professional with a background that could include electrical, electronic, telecommunication, computer or peripheral equipment. Computer room preparation or facilities planning experience would also be relevant. An electrical or electronic training would be an advantage, also a second language.

THE COMPANY: Design, manufacture and market solid state inverter in uninterruptible power supply, and power conditioning systems. "Are acknowledged as world leaders. "Have doubled production in the last year. "Have the most technically advanced and reliable range of products on the market. "Are extremely price competitive. "Our customers are computer users in every kind of industry including telecoms, banking and Government on a world-wide basis.

THE POSITION: "To take responsibility for a defined area of the world, as a key member of a small very successful existing export sales team. "To support and develop this territory through agents, distributors and licensees. "Direct contact also with end users. "Product training will be provided.

THE REWARDS: "Package potential over £20k plus attractive company benefits including car. "Extensive overseas travel. "Based in the beautiful surroundings of Wiltshire.

Apply in writing to: John Cook, Personnel Manager, Emerson Electric (UK) Limited, Elgin Drive, Swindon, Wiltshire SN2 6DX. Telephone: Swindon (0793) 24121.



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MANCHESTER 061-236 6469 Radisson House, Radisson Street.  
BIRMINGHAM 021-632 5648 30 Baldwin Street.  
BIRMINGHAM 021-632 5680 47a George Street.  
LEEDS 0532-450243 12 St. Paul's St.

LONDON 01-930 5041/7 InterExec  
19 Charing Cross Road, WC2.

The one who stands out.

### WANTED: SLIGHTLY USED EXECUTIVES

If you are an able, experienced executive or professional person, yet somehow are not making the most of your potential, perhaps you need a new approach to your career. To learn how 'slightly used' executives have profitably renewed their careers, telephone for a free, confidential appointment - or send us your cv.



We are also specialists in "Outplacements" for organisations through our Group Company Lander Corporate Services Ltd.  
Bristol: 0272 22367, Plaza House, 78 Queen's Rd., BS8 1QX.  
Birmingham: 021-622 5286, 14 Corporation St., B3 4RN.  
Manchester: 061-228 0089, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza.

### Consultants in Information

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- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Information Analysis
- ☐ Database Design

We are looking for high calibre people with in-depth experience related to one or more of these fields who have, in addition, the personality, drive and adaptability to be successful consultants.

- ☐ DCE's structured methodologies are widely taught on both public and in-house courses. They, together with DCE's transitive and supportive management style, provide a sound framework for the wide-ranging consultancy assignments that the company undertakes.
- ☐ We offer careers rather than jobs. We provide training and opportunities for all our people to obtain and manage business, leading to profit centre responsibility and appropriate rewards. We also encourage our people to grow technically by supporting study group activities and relevant R&D.

Please write enclosing career details and indicating your preferred base location, to:

**DCE**  
Keith Greylock  
Director  
DCE Group  
Mountbatten House  
Victoria Street  
Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1HE

**CSIRO**  
Australia  
SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST/  
PRINCIPAL RESEARCH SCIENTIST  
AS33,209 - AS45,083  
Computer-aided Design  
Division of Manufacturing Technology  
**FITZROY VIC. 3065 AUSTRALIA**

GENERAL: The Division of Manufacturing Technology is carrying out research on materials, the mechanics of manufacturing processes and the design, control, scheduling and integration of those processes. The main research activity has been at the Adelaide and Melbourne Laboratories of the Division, with a small but expanding activity in Sydney. The Division has established close working relationships with industrial groups and individual manufacturers.

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QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have a higher degree, preferably a PhD, with substantial experience of CAD and demonstrated ability in research. Experience in production industry is highly desirable.

TENURE: Indefinite appointment with Australian Government superannuation benefits.

APPLICATIONS: Stating relevant personal and professional details, the names of two referees and quoting reference No A5655 should be directed to:  
The Chief  
CSIRO Division of Manufacturing Technology  
PO Box 71  
Fitzroy Vic. 3065  
one month from date of publication  
CSIRO IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

### SPEAK WELL? START SOON?

If so telephone me immediately, as long as you need to earn £300+ per week, are aged 24-50 and can work near Crickwood/Brent Cross. All you need is a good voice, reasonable intelligence and determination. You do not need a car or home phone and work is in our offices in normal hours only.

Report Talbot.  
01-450 9322



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Trade 01-278 9161/5

## Established Saudi Arabian Company Requires Personnel for Major Landscape Maint. Project

Position	No. Required
1. Project Manager.....	1
2. Area Landscape Managers.....	3
3. Landscaping Supervisors.....	4
4. Horticultural Pest Control Supervisor.....	1
5. Irrigation Manager.....	1
6. Irrigation Supervisors.....	4
7. Nursery Supervisor.....	1
8. Horticulturist Supervisor.....	1
9. Floriculturist Supervisor.....	1
10. Nursery Irrigation Supervisor.....	1

Educational background - 4 yrs in Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanical/Agricultural Engineering or related fields. For Supervisory Positions, a six-year experience can be substituted for the educational background.

Experience - Management positions require 2 to 5 years experience as manager. Supervisory positions require 2 to 3 years as supervisor.

Compensation -

- Free food and accommodation (single status)
- Two vacations per year, for a total of 45 days, free airfares.

Commence end of July. Applications in writing with CVs and photo to:

**LINDA JONES**  
69 Kilravock Street, London, W10  
01-968 8543

Interviews to be held by end of June

## CSIRO Australia SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST/PRINCIPAL RESEARCH SCIENTIST AS33,209 - AS45,083 Research in Materials Engineering Division of Manufacturing Technology WOODVILLE NORTH SA AUSTRALIA

**GENERAL:** The Division of Manufacturing Technology is carrying out research on materials, the mechanics of manufacturing processes and the design, control, scheduling and integration of those processes. The main research activity has been at the Adelaide and Melbourne Laboratories of the Division, with a small, but expanding activity in Sydney. The Division has established close working relationships with industrial groups and individual manufacturers.

The research activities of the Division are grouped into three programs: integrated manufacturing, materials and materials engineering. Each program covers a wide range of projects conducted in the various laboratories of the Division, and is led by a senior member of the research staff. The materials engineering program currently embraces the non-ferrous casting and machining activities in the Melbourne Laboratory, and the metal forming, ferrous casting, and other materials activities in the Adelaide Laboratory. This appointment is to a position based in the Adelaide Laboratory.

**DUTIES:** A senior engineer or scientist is required to join the materials engineering program. The appointee will be expected to undertake research in materials engineering related to manufacturing and to provide leadership in the activities of the existing groups within the program. It is likely that the appointee will become a leader of the Materials Engineering Program and in this capacity will be the principal source of advice on new directions for research in this field in both the Melbourne and Adelaide Laboratories of the Division.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Applicants should have a higher degree, preferably a PhD, or equivalent qualification, and a proven research record in a field relevant to materials engineering. A sound knowledge of manufacturing processes is required, together with ability to identify and organize scientific and technological activities.

**TENURE:** Indefinite appointment with Australian Government superannuation benefits available.

**APPLICATIONS:** Submit relevant personal particulars, including details of qualifications and experience, the names of at least two professional referees and quoting reference No AS365, should be directed to:

**THE Chief  
CSIRO Division of Manufacturing Technology  
PO Box 71  
FITZROY VIC 3065**  
one month from date of publication  
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## SALES MANAGERS

Fast growing service company active in the U.K. oil and gas industry requires at short notice two ambitious

for its Aberdeen and Great Yarmouth operational offices. They will be responsible for sales to future and existing clients regarding offshore personnel services.

The company offers excellent career opportunities (both U.K. and international), a competitive remuneration package and participation in future stock option plans.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience and proven success in industrial sales. A good level of technical and commercial education would be an advantage. Age: 28 - 40.

Please forward your resume accompanied by a recent photograph to:

**DERRICK OFFSHORE LTD.**  
Attn. Mr. Michael Derrick  
56 Long Acre  
London WC2E 9JL

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493 3080/5646

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... could earn you £12,000 in your first year plus an excellent training, £7,000 (negotiable regulated earnings scheme), early management opportunities and the backing of a £3 billion international group. If you have drive, initiative, good communicative skills, it's an excellent career move - take it. Phone for details

**01-222 1607**

## Helping companies and executives to live apart

Senior Consultant in career counselling

KMG TMC's highly successful career counselling service advises client companies on the release of senior executives and helps them start new careers.

We are looking for a senior consultant who will advise companies on how to part from executives on good terms and then sympathetically but firmly guide and advise them through a successful change of company and perhaps career.

The consultant will need a firm commitment to helping people whilst retaining the flair to develop and market this area of consultancy.

We need a person with wide industrial experience who is well versed in management selection as a line manager or personnel manager.

Remuneration includes a car and will attract those currently earning around £20,000. Career prospects within KMG TMC, one of the largest accounting and consultancy groups in the world, are excellent.

Please write in confidence to: John Hall, Director.

**KMG Thomson McLintock**  
Management Consultants  
70 Finsbury Pavement London EC2A 1SX

## SEXTANT

## SENIOR CONSULTANTS / SOFTWARE ENGINEERS FROM £18K-£20K

Have you reached the point in your career where you feel your present position no longer reflects your experience or ambitions?

We are a specialist consultancy committed to the guidance and long term success of all our Candidates. Our Clients are leaders in the real-time and communications markets and offer genuine career advancement within:

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We have requirements for senior personnel both in the London/Home Counties area and within Western Europe. Excellent salaries, benefits and relocation expenses are of course offered.

Telephone the Professional Consultancy for professional support in your search.

Ainslie MacDonald 9-5.30. Tel: (0296) 5718  
after hours tel: (029661) 3834  
Julia Hawes 9-5.30. Tel: (0296) 5718  
**SEXTANT RECRUITMENT**  
Tower House, High Street,  
Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1TN  
UK & International Recruitment Consultancy.

## MIDDLE EAST POSTS - YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

A new dry cell battery factory, located in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic, is due to go into production later this year. The services of experienced senior managers for the following positions:-

1. General Manager - served in a similar position in the dry cell battery industry for at least 5/10 years, and should be capable of providing management expertise at all levels and departments. The successful applicant will be responsible for the whole company affairs.
2. Marketing Manager - to provide expert guidance and the formulation of marketing strategy. The person selected for this most important position will be involved in the marketing of other products produced by the group, although the prime function will be in connection with dry cell sales. We are looking for a top man for this position. The ability to speak Arabic could be useful.
3. Production Manager - with at least 6 years in a position in dry cell, who has progressed through all stages of production. The person selected will be responsible for controlling a mixed labour force of around 70 on six production lines. He must be able to provide in depth, technical support and should have comprehensive knowledge in dry cell battery technology.

Conditions of employment include free furnished housing, car, one month annual paid leave (including airfare for self and family). Salaries for the positions above to be negotiated at time of interview and will be similar to those normally provided for expatriates working in the Middle East.

Applicants should submit C.V., names and addresses of three professional references to:

**Personnel Manager,  
Yemen Battery Manufacturing Company Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 1509  
SANA'A  
Yemen Arab Republic**

## Berry Bros and Rudd Ltd SALES APPOINTMENT at 3 St James's St., London

We have a vacancy for an experienced Salesperson in our famous shop at 3 St James's Street.

Established in the 17th Century Berry Bros and Rudd is a family-owned retail wine and spirit merchant offering an extensive range of fine wines and spirits.

The job involves dealing with customers both in person and over the telephone. We place the utmost importance upon the service and advice we are able to offer, and the successful applicant (male or female) will already need to have had some experience in selling wine and in looking after private and/or corporate customers. Excellent opportunities for training and testing are offered.

Please reply in writing with a summary of your experience to date to:

**The Wine Director, Berry Bros and Rudd Ltd  
3 St James's St., London SW1**

## TWO KEY SALESPERSONS

Required for U.S. company launching a tried and proven product in the U.K. Suitable applicants will have a minimum of 2 years "space selling" experience and be aged between 25 and 35. Excellent prospects. Remuneration will include good basic salary and generous commission. (OTE £25K). Interested? Females preferred. Call Jane at 491 7366 or send C.V. to: CMC, 57/59 Piccadilly, London W1

## LITERARY AGENCY

Small motivated team in London is expanding. We need a committed and enthusiastic colleague with good typing skills and (preferably) publishing experience. He or she will be helping in a number of areas: editorial, design, layout, etc. as well as being expected to work in on commission, marketing or book-keeping position. For serious or long-term position, flexible with an eye for detail. Salary negotiable. Please apply in writing to Jane, 10/11 Bishops Court, London EC4M 7EL

## CONSULTANT/INTERVIEWER

Required for small W1 business. Experience preferred. Good education. Interviewer. Telephone 8 J Recruitment. 495 0400.

## SERC

Newcastle Polytechnic

Applications of Computers in Manufacturing Engineering

TWO FULL TIME

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Ref: EXF 10/85

Applications are invited from graduates for 2 posts funded by SERC's ACME Directorate.

The Research Associates will join a Newcastle Polytechnic/Fasson project team to investigate the introduction of advanced manufacturing technology. This will include: corporate strategy, simulation modelling, fourth generation systems development, process control and financial control in the development of an integrated manufacturing system.

Candidates should have either:

- an OR/Systems background with interests in manufacturing engineering.

- a business background with interests in the financial and management control of advanced manufacturing.

The successful applicant who must possess a higher degree will be employed by the Polytechnic for a period of 2 years with the possible extension to a third year. They will spend a considerable proportion of their time at the Fasson plant in Cramlington, Northumberland and may be expected to visit Fasson plants abroad.

The research assistants will be employed from 1 September 1985. Salary: Range Researcher 'B' £7,548-£10,251 p.a. (pay award pending). For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0632 323126) or write enclosing a foolscap a.e. to Mrs. Linda Morris, Admin. Asst. (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed application forms should be returned by 28th June 1985.

## Divisional Personnel Administrator

Offshore Engineering c£20K + 2 Litre Car

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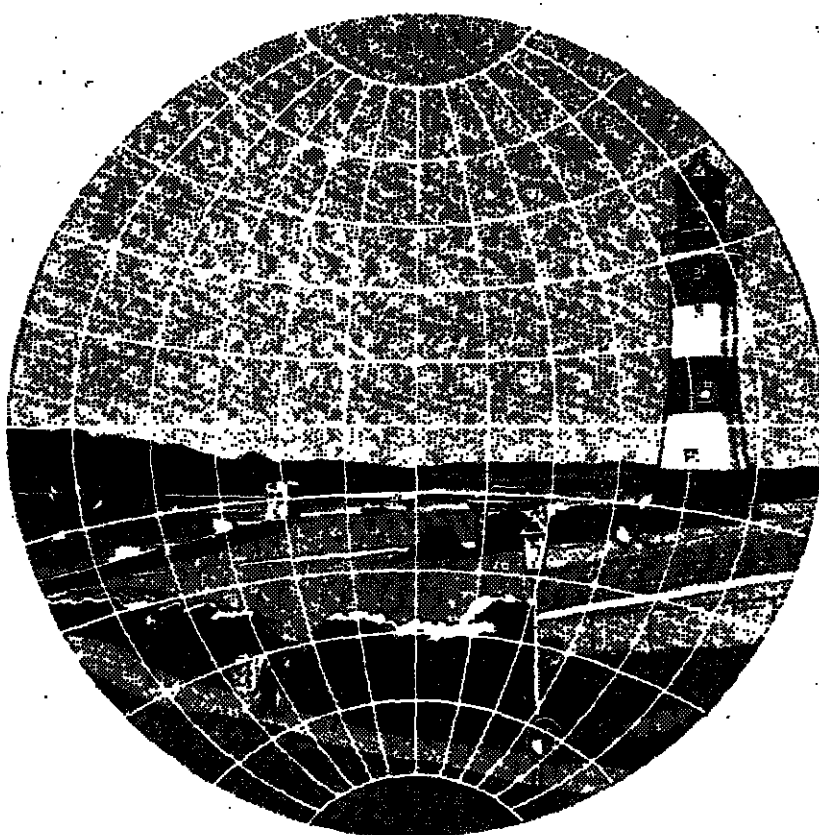
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## HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

## Is there life after sport?

"I awoke one day to find myself famous," wrote Lord Byron when he was still in his twenties, but fame can be a heavy burden to bear when the cheering stops, as the later progress of some sports stars illustrates. So how do you prevent a career that peaks early, at least in one sphere, going down hill all the way thereafter?

The problem with sporting fame is that it is very ephemeral. Injury can end it overnight, but for nearly all active sports, age brings it to a halt somewhere in the mid-thirties.

Coming to terms with that from the very beginning is the most important step towards making sure there is life after sport, says Trevor Brooking, the many-times-capped England international who retired from first class football last year at the age of 35. He has now embarked on a successful new career as a businessman and weekend sports commentator.

None of this happened by accident and Brooking's name as a footballer has been useful rather than crucial. At 21 he and a friend set up a book-binding firm in which he is still involved. He looked after the financial side, while his partner took care of sales and the day-to-day running of affairs.

"You're training in the mornings, so a part-time job in a situation where I could determine my own hours suited me exactly," he says. In addition to that he managed to take his A-levels and a business studies course in his playing years.

"You've got to think ahead if you want to go on keeping the standard of

## Godfrey Golzen on the opportunities for sports people to find new careers

are useful to him in his widening business interests.

Brooking signed as a professional at 16, but he points out that only 20 to 25 per cent of the youngest who are attracted into the game at that age ever reach its higher levels. He advises that parents of children who are gifted at the sport should talk the Players' Football Association about how to handle their future.

"They give advice on how to combine educational courses with football apprenticeships," he says. "There are grants and subsidies for young players which a lot of people don't know about."

He also says the association has an increasingly important role in vetting agents and promoters who are eager to show other ways of capitalizing on their fame.

He says: "Some of them are sharks, others try to get you involved in deals that do you no good, either personally or professionally. You get known by the company you keep in sport as in other things."

Agents are also now emerging openly on the athletics scene, which has moved into a grey area somewhere between amateurism and professionalism. Appearance money payments made to athletes by sponsors are invested in a trust fund for when they retire, but they receive only out-of-pocket expenses while they are still competing.

However, according to Mike Farrell, secretary of the British Athletics Board, and himself a former Olympic athlete, not even the superstars will finish with enough money to secure their future. "Aces like Coe, Ovett and Cram will probably end up with a six-figure sum in their fund but for most top athletes it will only be a few hundred pounds," he says.

The trouble is that whether you are a star or merely a run-of-the-mill international, the amount of training is the same and staying at the top is very demanding in time and energy.

Farrell himself is sharply aware that sporting fame is brief: "We're very keen that athletes should keep up with their education - and that, if they have a job, it should be one that is independent of their game."

Otherwise the employer may simply lose interest in them when their publicity value stops. Again he advises that young athletes likely to have an international career - or their parents - should discuss their long-term future, either with the board or with one of the national coaches.

He says: "It's as important to train for a job as it is for a sport. Even if you decided to stay in it, as a recreation manager or in coaching, you need proper qualifications. To have been a good competitor is not enough."

That view is endorsed by sports columnist Neil Allen, who has followed the career of the stars in virtually every sport for 30 years. "I'd advise any performer to go into a job which allows plenty of time off - but which also has a long-term future. Only a tiny handful have the charisma of a Henry Cooper, who has gone on being a celebrity long after he stopped appearing in the ring."

Fortunately, says Farrell, athletes seldom have career problems later on. "They're pretty level-headed about the ultimate value of international honours." A typical example is Heather Oakes, an Olympic 100-metre finalist in Rome. She works for the Inner London Education Authority in the Camden Youth Office.

"You've got to get athletics into perspective," she says. "It's a wonderful chance to travel and meet interesting people, but you're only at the top for a short time."

She laughs at the idea that there is

## You must be determined and competitive

money to be made as an athlete. "Sponsorship pays for expenses and equipment, that's all, and it's a good thing otherwise a lot of kids couldn't afford to compete. There are several internationalists who are on the dole."

Farrell says, however, that excellence in sport can enhance your career in other ways. "It's not so much the old-boy network, but to train at the highest levels you need to be single-minded, determined and competitive."

"Quite a few athletes are able to turn these qualities into other channels - Sir Roger Bannister, Chris Chataway, Jeffrey Archer and Chris Brasher are just some of the names who come to mind - and it's a factor we at the board point out to employers whenever we get the chance."

## Few youngsters reach the higher levels of football

living which a successful player reaches," he stresses, "a lot of footballers have a vague idea of going into coaching or management later on, but that's something you can't do without proper preparation."

"A good player doesn't necessarily make a good manager either. That calls for a different set of administrative and managerial skills, and the respect players have for your past achievements, while it may be real enough, is only part of the picture."

As far as he was concerned, though, he felt that a business involvement outside the game altogether gave him a mental stimulus which football on its own didn't provide - particularly as he got older.

Conversely, he now feels that his present contacts with football as a radio and television commentator, and as an occasional amateur player,

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS 01-278 9161/5

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Vacancy number T. 9386.

Applicants should have an extensive knowledge of and research experience in the field of geometry and/or topology and its applications, as evidenced by a doctoral thesis and papers in refereed journals.

Applicants must be willing to acquire a sufficient working knowledge of the Dutch language, within two years of taking up the appointment.

The research activities of the appointee are expected to lie in one or more of the following areas:

Applicants are requested, quoting vacancy number, to send a curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names of three references - before September 15th - to the Chairman of the Appointments Committee Prof. Dr. A.B. Paalman-de Miranda, Department of Mathematics, University of Amsterdam, Roetersstraat 15, 1018 WB Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Telephone 20-522 3081.

Women in particular are invited to apply.

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